THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

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FREDERIC THE GREAT SECUNDUS?

"KAISER WILHELM is the idol of the day," writes to us a lively young American lady who struck the route of the German Emperor at Stuttgart on his way from Berlin to Vienna. "Many adjectives are used in his praise, but "*Charaktervoll* seems to be the favourite. He is certainly a "fine-looking fellow, resolute, keen, and not coarse. I told the "people near me," continues this Vassar girl, "as we were "watching the triumphal progress of the Emperor through the city, "that in America I had heard that he was neither good "nor clever. You should have heard them splutter in "spluttering German, 'What did BISMARCK say when some "'one told him it was well for Germany that he lived to "'guide by his advice the young Emperor?' He said: 'It is not "'necessary that I should live. Kaiser WILHELM is Emperor and "'Chancellor in one.'" This passage from our lively correspondent pieces in excellently with the telegrams this morning from Berlin. Count DOUGLAS, the favourite and confidant of the young Kaiser, has been making a speech which accurately accords with the prevailing sentiment of Kaiser worship which is dominant just now in Germany. We reprint the Count's speech elsewhere, and after all allowance has been made for the tendency of the courtier to flatter his Sovereign, and the partiality of a friend for his Imperial confidant, the picture which he draws is sufficiently fascinating to attract general admiration. It will be well for Europe if Count DOUGLAS is right, and the immediate effect of his speech will tend to reassure the public mind as to the character and capacity of the young Sovereign who is practically supreme in Central Europe.

According to Count DOUGLAS, the Emperor is almost an Admirable CRICHTON. The portrait though idealized enables us to see the blending of the practical Englishman and the scientific German in the young man who is the grandson of our QUEEN as well as of WILHELM I. Here at least is a sketch of what the Germans wish their ruler to be. The contrast between this heroic outline and the picture which even the most courtly eulogist would paint, say, of our Prince of WALES, marks off the difference between the new Empire, where the idea of the Kingship is still a working force, and the old Monarchy, where the Sovereign lingers only as an emblematic figure of little more significance than a heraldic escutcheon. The German Emperor is pre-eminently a working man. He takes his functions seriously. He is the first servant as well as the Emperor of the German folk, and he shows that he has not been taught in vain in the stern school of the HOHENZOLLERNS. The practical talent and sympathy with popular habits and aims which Count DOUGLAS attributes to his education at a public school may probably be due equally to his home training and the English strain in his descent. But the "passion for work," "the high moral earnestness," and his consuming zeal in the service of the State, these are attributes rather of the HOHENZOLLERNS than of the GUELPHS. Whatever the origin, the product seems to be exceptionally good. According to Count DOUGLAS the young Emperor seems to combine all the virtues of all his ancestors and is free from all their drawbacks. He comes as near being the faultless monster whom the world never saw as any one who ever ascended a throne. "Never have I met any one," says Count DOUGLAS, "who "has the welfare of his fellow-creatures so much at heart as the "Emperor." And as he is a philanthropist of the first class, so he is an administrative genius, "whose quick perception and sound "practical sense moves the astonishment of older and more expe-"rienced men." In short, the young Emperor is "a creature much too good for human nature's daily food," and our only surprise is that Count DOUGLAS did not tell us that beneath the Emperor's uniform he has discovered the feathers of the angel's wings which will soon be used to bear him away from this evil world.

Speaking seriously, there is every reason to be pleased with the German Emperor. He seems to be a lad of mettle. His attitude towards Russia—always a touchstone of statesmanship—has been admirable, and his speeches at Vienna are unobjectionable. If it be true that Prince BISMARCK has spoken of him as standing in no need of his advice, it may be that at last a genius has arisen in the Royal caste who will leave his mark on history. During this century genius has not been a Royal attribute. VICTOR EMMANUEL was, perhaps, the ablest crowned person of our time, but genius for Kingship can hardly be said to have been his. There was great worth and talent in the old German Emperor, but the genius that guided his policy was BISMARCK'S. It would be premature to suppose from the bright promise of these opening months that we have a humanized FREDERICK the GREAT on the throne at Berlin. He has still to be tested. But he promises well, and we await developments with eager interest.

What a contrast is offered by the enthusiastic rally of the Germans round their Emperor with the distracted and faction ridden Republic of France! General BOULANGER'S pretensions and the fears which they excite throw into a clearer relief the advantages which sometimes accrue to those who live under an hereditary monarchy

JAPAN IN ARMS.

(FROM OUR TRAVELLING COMMISSIONER.)

Tōkyō, August 10, 1888.

THE separation of civilization and soldiering has not yet come. Therefore when Japan awoke to Western civilization, she began by the study and adoption of its conscription and its cannon, its tactics and its breech-loaders. The result might almost be classed among the modern wonders of the world.

THE WOOLWICH OF JAPAN.

The arsenal of Koishikawa is Woolwich on a smaller scale, with 100 rifles and 70,000 cartridges for its day's work. The dockyard at Yokosuka is not behind Woolwich and Portsmouth in much except size, and first-rate torpedo-boats and the most elaborate modern ordnance are turned out there with the regularity of Armstrong or Krupp. The Armstrong cruisers lying off Tōkyō Bay are almost the finest vessels of their class afloat, and could make matchwood of any British vessels here except the flagship, and they are manned and officered entirely by Japanese seamen, while the War Department has at least 40,000 men under arms at this moment, and on a declaration of war could put 100,000 troops of all arms, and perhaps many more, in the field, with weapons equal to any carried to-day except the latest repeating rifles, all of whom would have served at least a year with the colours, and the majority for three years, and who would make a desperate fight against any army in the world. Yet twenty-five years ago Japanese soldiers wore huge grotesque iron mask-helmets to frighten the enemy, chain and lacquer armour to turn his blows; their great shoulder-cannon would have been antiquated in England at the time of the Armada, and they were led by a man with a fan!

JAPAN THE KEY OF THE PACIFIC.

Is there any reason for this sudden apparition of a Japan in arms? The authorities here think so, and they have received one or two warnings of late that seem to them incentives to continue their efforts. China, who regards Japan as a traitor to Asia, is a perpetual anxiety, if not a menace, and in the Riu Kiu (commonly called Loo Choo) Islands and in Korea there have been already misunderstandings of a threatening character, while the question of Chinese immigration, which Japan will have to face as other nations have done, as soon as Treaty Revision comes up again for settlement, looms up unpleasantly. Moreover, Japanese statesmen believe that sooner or later somebody will want to take Korea, and they desire to be in a position when that day comes to preserve the neutrality of Japan, or, if necessary, to offer an alliance to England, or the United States, or Russia, or China, as may best suit them, that will decide for ever the mastery of the Pacific. For the Pacific is destined, they know, to be the theatre of great events not very far off, and the Japanese alliance will be the key of the Pacific. It is hardly needful to add that the necessity for an alliance is far more probable for Japan than the option of neutrality. Her army and navy are therefore well worth the attention of European and American statesmen at this moment; and by the kindness of H.E. Count Oyama, Minister of War, and H.E. Count Saigo, Minister of the Navy, who have supplied me with all the official statistics necessary, and afforded me abundant opportunities of personal inspection, I am able to give what I have reason to believe a completer and more accurate account of the naval and military condition of Japan than has yet been published.

THE ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

By the abolition of the Daimios, or feudal lords, at the Restoration in 1868, a voluntary and patriotic process which reduced their enormous incomes by 90 per cent. and therefore rendered them unable to maintain any longer their large armies of retainers, the *Samurai*, a proud and

well-born class of fighting men, extremely skilled in the use of the terrible Japanese sword, and comprising ten per cent. of the whole population, found their occupation gone. It was therefore easy to enrol them into an army. But although they were born fighters, brave to a fault, and faithful to one of the most punctilious codes of honour that has ever been devised, their employment as units of a modern army was attended with this great difficulty—that they found themselves frequently subordinated in position to men who were their social inferiors, and who, except for the uniforms, would have been compelled to pay them every respect. Discipline, therefore, was hard to preserve, and the enrolment of the *Samurai* only served to fill the gap necessarily intervening between the two poles of feudalism and conscription. The latter became law in Japan in 1874, when the modern system may strictly be said to begin. The army regulations were revised and the forces increased by the official edicts of December, 28, 1883, and these constitute the Japanese military system of to-day.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN JAPAN.

The 1st Article decrees universal conscription: "Every male inhabitant of the country will be subject to military service from seventeen to forty years of age." The Japanese land forces are divided into—*a*, Standing Army; *b*, Standing Army Reserves; *c*, Reserves; *d*, Territorial Army. And the military service thus decreed consists of—

a. 3 years with the colours, that is, in the Standing Army.
b. 4 years in the Standing Army Reserve.
c. 5 years in the Reserves.
d. 11 years in the Territorial Army.

The total service being thus theoretically for twenty-three years—the interval between seventeen and forty—but practically for twelve, for while the forces *b* and *c* are required to join the colours for sixty days each year, the Territorial Army is called out only in case of war or grave emergency. Special provision is made for men between seventeen and twenty possessed of certain educational certificates, corresponding to the French *volontaires* and German *Freiwillige*, who are permitted to volunteer for one year's service at a time, supporting and clothing themselves. "Should they acquire rapid proficiency," however, the Regulations add, "they may be allowed to quit the ranks after a few months." This seems extraordinary, but exceptional intelligence is so common in Japan—if the paradox be permitted—that allowance is almost always made for it. A conscription rigidly enforced, however, would supply each year far more recruits than the Government desires to enrol, the calculation being that 210,000 youths are annually amenable to service.

EXEMPTIONS AND SUPERNUMERARIES.

A sweeping system of exemptions was accordingly devised, and this is, perhaps, the weakest point of the Japanese method, for, as has often been remarked in discussing conscription, the more the exemptions, the greater the unpopularity of the service. The following list of exempt persons shows how loosely the net is thrown, and there are many other classes of exemption. 1, all maimed and deformed persons are, of course, permanently exempt, and those who do not reach the prescribed height of 4 ft. 11½ in. are exempt until specially required; 2, one of two brothers simultaneously called on, or a man having a brother already serving; 3, the brother of a man who has died or been permanently disabled while with the colours; 4, heirs of heads of families who are over sixty or who are deformed or otherwise incapable of managing their affairs, and those next in the direct line; 5, heads of families; 6, priests; 7, teachers and professors in public schools or colleges; 8, students of officially recognized educational institutions (this wide exemption dealt an almost fatal blow at private schools); 9, persons whose civil rights have been suspended; 10, persons practising medicine with official diplomas; 11, members of city and prefectural assemblies; 12, Government officials whose duties cannot be performed by others. Even after the exemption, however, of these persons and others, comprising in all no fewer than two thirds of the whole number liable to serve, the number remaining—over 70,000 annually—is considerably larger than can be absorbed. A curious and original system of "Supernumeraries" has therefore been invented, under which conscripts drawing supernumerary tickets serve only one year and are then drafted in the ordinary course into the First Reserve of the Standing Army, unless in the meantime they are required to fill vacancies in the regular forces serving with the colours for three years. There is, accordingly, no fixed number of these "Supernumeraries" at any time, but just as many as remain over in any year from the men called upon by the conscription, minus the exemptions, after the regular standing army has been brought up to the number the Minister of War desires to have under arms.

THE JAPANESE ARMY—ON PAPER.

The practical result of the above methods of conscription and organization is a Japanese army of 176,321 men on paper. I make no attempt here to estimate what actual number of fighting men could be put in the field for this paper strength of 176,321. That is a matter upon which every military expert will have his own theory of shrinkage, and the opinion of anybody else is worthless. The Military Budget for 1887-8 was 12,045,994 *yen*, say £1,853,000; but probably this does not represent much more than two-thirds of the total annual cost of the military establishment.

THE JAPANESE ARMY A EUROPEAN FORCE.

I have left myself comparatively little space to speak of my own impressions of the Japanese army. To begin with, Tōkyō is almost as full of soldiers as Metz: there is hardly five minutes in the day when you cannot hear a bugle blown somewhere; mounted orderlies are always trotting about; sentries stand on guard almost as thick as in France; and the groups and troops of young soldiers, in their white summer suits and flat German caps with red or yellow bands, soon become the most familiar objects in the city. The men themselves are neither so short nor so slight as I had expected, and their resemblance in dress and face and build to a company of South German recruits was startling at first sight. In their gymnastics, which are very regular and thorough, they are as good as Germans, which is saying a good deal, and when stripped for these they show solidly built, well-developed bodies—exactly what Americans call "stocky." The rigid precision and frequency of their salutes, too, would satisfy a Continental martinet. But the one paramount impression that is left by a careful and fairly complete personal examination of the Japanese army is its resemblance to similar forces at home. I visited almost every military institution and inspected every arm of the service, expecting always to find something new to describe—some amusing or picturesque combination of East and West to chronicle. But the expectation was nowhere realized. Everywhere I went and everything I saw—and the statement of this is perhaps the best return I can make to Captain Mouraki, who accompanied me, and the commanding officers who so willingly and so courteously turned out their men for my inspection—I found just the same appearance, just the same drill, and just the same discipline that exist at home. The Military College and Academy are models of such institutions—"one of the foremost of similar institutions which I have seen in the world," I saw that General Grant had written in the visitors' book of one of them. Particularly was this the case at the Toyama College of Tactics, &c., for non-commissioned officers, where I was present at the annual Imperial inspection of platoon firing, firing at moveable targets, fencing, gymnastics, &c., and at the conclusion of which I had the honour of being received by his Majesty the Emperor. And the barracks of the 2nd Brigade of the Imperial Guard which I visited were just like barracks anywhere else in the world,—a good deal better than many of our wretched barracks in provincial England, allowance being made for certain national differences of food and habits. As for the performances of the troops themselves, I have never seen the infantry manual and platoon exercises better done, and I say this with full recollection of seeing crack Prussian infantry at drill every day for months.

THE JAPANESE NAVY ON THE ENGLISH MODEL.

The Japanese Navy calls for much less description than the Army, for its organization and conduct (except a limited conscription) are exactly those of England, English influence and advice having guided its development in every respect. The squadron has been at sea on its summer cruise during my visit, but from all I can gather Japanese naval affairs are conducted with great intelligence, and experts assure me that its chief vessels and its dockyards offer almost no opportunity for criticism.

"KEEP WHO CAN."

The Naval Budget for 1887-8 reached 12,006,053 *yen*, say £1,847,085. This sum, however, fails to convey an idea of the whole amount Japan is devoting to strengthening her naval establishment. A voluntary contribution fund for coast defence amounted in November last to £406,421, of which the Emperor himself contributed £60,000; and a few weeks after the issue of the estimates for the financial year ending June 30, 1887, a naval loan for no less than 17,000,000 *yen*, say £2,617,000, was announced. Of this large sum, however, only 5,000,000 *yen* has yet been offered to the public, in 5 per cent. Navy Bonds. The expenditure of Japan upon her armament is thus enormous in comparison with the total expenditure; and there is, of course, in Japan as elsewhere, a Radical political party which strongly protests against it. But, as Mr. Trench says in one of his masterly and interesting financial reports to Lord Salisbury, "at a time when all the civilized Powers of the world seem to be vying with each other in enlarging their powers of destruction or defence, it is not strange that Japan should follow the lead thus given, especially when her gigantic and usually lethargic neighbour is displaying an unwonted alacrity and energy in the same direction." The truth is that among her many other lessons from the West, Japan has learned very well that whether or not nowadays those may take who have the power, at any rate only those may keep who can. And she does not mean to forget it.

"PICTURESQUE NOTES" OF EDINBURGH.

The new edition of R. L. Stevenson's "Edinburgh, Picturesque Notes" (Seeley and Co.) is a handy and useful, as well as an attractive, volume. It needed only some illustrations of the most interesting part of Edinburgh, old and new, such as are supplied in the present edition, to enable even those who have not seen "the ancient and famous metropolis of the North," to become perfectly at home in it. We revel in its explorations, notwithstanding all the bleak winds and plumping rain, for the sake of the delightful guide. His chatter is equally bright and fresh, whether its subject is the "vilest climate under heaven" or old historical Greyfriars, in the account of which Mr. Stevenson is careful to tell us that "it is continually overrun by cats; I have seen one afternoon as many as thirteen of them seated on the grass beside old Milne, the master builder, all sleek and fat and complacently blinking, as if they had fed upon strange meats," a spectacle which, though it had "an ugly side, for the writer will connect Greyfriars in the reader's mind with an ineffaceable gleam of humour.

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

Mr. Harry Quilter is a lucky man—as the following letter from him will show :—

Please allow me to correct most explicitly a statement which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Thursday to the effect that I had *purchased* the right of reproducing the correspondence entitled "Is Marriage a Failure?" It is true that I am going to reproduce this with very considerable additions, but I owe the right of doing so entirely to the courtesy of Sir Edwin Arnold and the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*. There has been no question of sale or purchase in this transaction.

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Mr. Quilter is also a smart man—as this second letter from him shows :—

In view of the attention which is at present directed to Professor Geffcken's action in the matter of the Emperor's diary, your readers may be interested to know that an important political article by him will appear in the forthcoming number of the *Universal Review*.

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I have often been asked who is "Q," the author of "Dead Man's Rock," and "Troy Town"? I had heard it said that he was Mr. Cannan, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; but this theory of "Q's" identity is negatived by his dedication of his new book to Mr. Cannan. I am now told that "Q," is Mr. Arthur Thomas Quilter Crouch, of the same college. Mr. Crouch was "discovered," I understand, by Mr. Wemyss Reid, and is now a member of the literary staff employed by Messrs. Cassell and Co.

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The mention of Cassell and Co. reminds me to notice here the recent death of Mr. Petter, one of the founders of the firm. The original Mr. Cassell was a publisher, in a not very successful way of business. He called in his printers to help him. They responded. Their names were Petter and Galpin, and with their assistance, the firm set out on the road to wealth. The Mr. Petter who died the other day was worth £750,000. He had once been earning 30*s.* a week in wages.

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The wealth amassed by the firm has been due to their perception of two things, and to their unswerving attention to them. The first was the simple fact that there exists an enormous cheap reading public in this country. The second was the commercial value of reticence. It is the proudest boast of the firm that never in all their multifarious publications has there been a single word which could "bring the blush of shame to the cheek" of prudery.

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The "secret" of Cassell and Co. is now an open one. All the publishers are beginning to grasp the fact that there is a market for cheap books. But what very few of them have yet come to see is that a cheap edition is rather a help than a hindrance to dear editions. The *Athenæum* this week mentions a fact, again from the experience of Cassell and Co., which precisely illustrates my point. Mr. Coventry Patmore allowed Cassells to issue selections from his "Angel in the House" and "The Victories of Love" in their 3*d.* and 6*d.* "National Library." Each volume had a very large sale, but this sale has, we are told, increased, instead of diminishing, the sale of the library editions.

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So, I believe, it would always be—provided, of course, that a considerable margin is left between the complete dear edition and the abridged cheap one. Take, for instance, the book of the present week—Mr. Stanley Lane Poole's Life of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. It is a bulky book in two volumes, published by Messrs. Longman, at 36*s.* It is thus put entirely beyond the reach of the vast majority of intelligent readers in this country. They can afford neither the money to buy it nor the time to read it. Now suppose Messrs. Longman issued a sixpenny edition of the book, properly "gutted" (as the newspaper phrase is). They would tap an enormous new public. They would not diminish by a single copy the sale of the standard book. But, on the contrary, the cheap edition would advertise the dear one. The publishers who act on this suggestion will do like "Cassells"—confer a real benefit on "the reading millions," and make their own fortunes into the bargain.

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Speaking of cheap editions, I am glad to see that Messrs. Smith and Elder are about to publish an eighteen-penny "pocket edition" of the life and works of the Brontë sisters. The edition will be uniform with that already issued of Thackeray.

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The following letter is from Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co., of "Aldine House":—

In your Literary Notes on Saturday last you kindly mentioned our new edition of Lamb's Essays, and, in referring to the small edition as a veritable "édition de luxe," you spoke as though there was not a large-paper edition. We have printed 100 copies demy octavo, and the whole of this edition was immediately subscribed for by the trade, in whose interest we write to ask you to be so good as to correct an error that may mislead the "large-paper-loving public."

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The following question, addressed to me by Mr. W. Whiteside from Dublin, I venture respectfully to pass on to the editor of *Blackwood*:—"Did *Blackwood's* contribution to Satanic literature, as quoted in Monday's *Pall Mall*, appear in a recent issue of that magazine? I am curious, as the sketch seems to have originated in America, the birthplace of all our latter-day novelties. I read it first in the *New York Galaxy* for February, 1877."

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The list of "Saturday Popular Lectures" at Toynbee Hall for the coming season is a very attractive one. It begins with Mr. Frederic Harrison on "Some Great Books of History," and ends with Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild on some subject not yet announced; whilst in the middle of the list, I notice Mr. J. R. Robinson on "The Newspaper Day and Night." Mr. Robinson is, of course, the manager and editor of the *Daily News*.

X. Y. Z.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"PLAYING CHUCKFARTHING WITH THE EMPIRE."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—You have uttered a most timely protest against the throwing away by the Government of one of the few remaining British possessions under Imperial control. That the British Isles are over-populated no one disputes, and that over-population is the cause of low wages to many, and starvation wages to others, even when work can be obtained, cannot be denied. That the absence even of dependable work causes a large number that would otherwise remain respectable to become criminal, and most probably permanently criminal, is also undoubted. Now, if the Government gives away the one or two habitable portions of the globe we still entirely own, where is our surplus population to go, if the self-governing colonies continue to discourage immigration of wage-earners? Our Imperial-controlled possessions should be retained, and our surplus population got to them, and then only by being self-supporting will it cease to be a burden to the community.—I am, yours very truly,

T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON

26, *Charterhouse-square, E.C., Oct.* 4.

THE PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE EAST-END MURDERER.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—If, as seems highly probable, the four last East-end murders are the work of the same individual, he has involuntarily supplied those who have studied the connection between character and appearance with certain *indicia* respecting himself which may prove useful in the search which is now being made after him. To give in full the reasons for every statement made below would need several columns of your paper. Suffice it to say, that a careful study of all the circumstances of the case have led me to the conclusion that the following description represents roughly the appearance of the murderer :—He is a man of about the middle height, or not much above it, with broad shoulders and powerful muscular development. The hands are muscular, the fingers short, the thumbs thick and stunted. The feet are broad in proportion to their length. He is of dark complexion, with dark hair, but, in all probability, stone-grey or steel-grey eyes, as these are the only absolutely relentless eyes. These eyes at times open in such a way as to show some of the white above the pupils, but, as a rule, the lids are half-closed, the lower lids rising more than is usual. The jaw is square and firm, and the ears are situated low down in the head. He is probably about forty years of age, and is certainly not under thirty. He is dressed in dark clothes and wears a flannel shirt, and a dark silk handkerchief round the neck. He also wears dark gloves and thin side-spring boots. His hat is probably a dark stiff "bowler." He is a man of education and some means, and his appearance is entirely respectable. His manner is quiet and composed, and there is nothing to betray the monomaniac except a certain mingled restlessness and cunning in the expression of the eyes. Such a description may seem somewhat fanciful, but there is a reason more or less valid for every item; in fact, it would be strange if coincident and convergent circumstances gave no clue to personal appearance as well as character.—Faithfully yours,

A. EUBULE EVANS.

October 4.

BLOODHOUNDS IN LONDON.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Much nonsense is being written just now about the bloodhound and its use in the detection of crime. Credited with a morbid, insatiable craving for blood, it is said to have a savage and ferocious nature, which makes it as dangerous to friend as to felon. The plain fact is that the average bloodhound of to-day is a docile, gentle, faithful creature of high, nervous temperament, but singularly free from "vice," and particularly suitable as a reliable playmate for children. The bloodhound does not crave for blood. He is content with such Spartan fare as Spratt's biscuits and the water-trough afford. The keen scent, quick intelligence, patience, and power of concentration found in a well-bred, highly-trained bloodhound—to say nothing of his good looks—have made him the hero of much harmless romance. The bloodhound, for instance, is credited with having tracked down Fish, the Blackburn murderer, goodness knows how long after the deed. The dog which did assist, in the remotest way, in Fish's capture was not a bloodhound, but a dog of some mixed breed. In old Border work—sheep-stealing, slave-hunting, and in all cases where the conditions of place and time have given the bloodhound a fair chance of following up the scent—he has done good, and sometimes astonishing, service. But the presence of blood is not essential to the successful tracking down of the quarry. If a hound is to track men he must be trained specially for this class of work, as the harrier for the hare, the foxhound for the fox, and the deerhound for the hart. Indeed, in old times the bloodhound was trained for all these purposes. The first Lord Wolverton's pack hunted either the red or fallow deer, I forget which.

A well-known Northern breeder of bloodhounds to-day treats his hounds to an occasional outing by giving some needy and obliging tramp sixpence, half-an-hour's start, and an assurance that the hounds "won't hurt him." The tramp starts off at the top of his speed, the hounds are cast off in half an hour or so, and they find the tramp either up a tree or in the sanctuary of a wayside inn imbibing beer and emitting maledictions. That the exquisite scent and splendid powers of the bloodhound could be directed to the detection of crime in cities, after long, patient, and intelligent training, I have little doubt. But is there a hound living that has had this training? If a country-trained hound were allowed to make casts in, say High-street, Whitechapel, I should expect to find it next minute in some innocent butterman's shop, intent not upon the murderer but on the margarine it scented from afar. The butterman might fall a sacrifice to an infuriated crowd, and the day of the bloodhound would be done. He deserves a better fate than this. The London police will find a good friend in the bloodhound, given patience to train him in the way he should go.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

PERCY LINDLEY.

York-hill, Loughton, Oct. 3.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The *Tablet*, faithful to those of the household of faith, has rallied to the defence of Mr. Matthews against the *Daily Telegraph*, for he possesses the supreme qualification in its eyes of being an obedient son of the Roman Church. The *St. Stephen's Review*, which can hardly be accused of hostility to the Government, shrieks for the immediate despatch of "Maddening Matthews," and the *Saturday Review* solemnly shakes its head at the Home Secretary's unfortunate want of tact. We are the last people in the world to make any difference to the detriment of any men because of their religious opinions, but we confess the pendulum swings too far in the other direction when we are practically asked to regard occasional attendance at mass as sufficient to cover almost every defect of character and capacity which can be united in the person of the Secretary of State.

While every one must admire the spirit of Mr. Walter Hazell's letter in the *Times*, in which he offers £50 to a fund to provide against a sudden and large influx of unfortunates from the streets, we fear that he somewhat underrates the difficulties of the problem with which he proposes to deal. He says: "Now is the opportunity to offer to these "poor people, who at all times deserve our sympathy and help, a "specially open invitation to forsake their evil lives and to return "to the paths of virtue." By all means let us extend them a special open invitation, but how can they accept it unless for the rest of their lives they are offered board and lodging at the public expense? If any one imagines that it is an easy thing to provide employment for a middle-aged woman who most unfeignedly repents and reforms, we fear his first practical experiment would bring about a cruel disillusion.

What, then, is the chance of providing means of livelihood for a host of unfortunates who do not repent, who are not anxious to leave their evil life, and who, above all things in this world, long for gin? It is a grim tragedy of despair, no doubt, that we are witnessing so grim as sometimes to madden those who are confronted with its realities, but it is not so pathetic as the unavailing struggle of the decent woman to earn a decent livelihood, and who finds herself driven steadily step by step backward into the abyss from which even the knife of the Whitechapel murderer may be regarded as a merciful deliverance. So utterly hopeless it sometimes seems to try to get a subsistence wage for a decent woman, that we have often wondered whether, after all, it would not be well to allow the hard-driven woman at least a choice of suicide as an alternative to vice. If in every town there were established an asphyxiating chamber, in which on due declaration being made that the applicant, having exhausted all means of procuring employment, preferred to die rather than to purchase the means of existence by a life of shame, we fear it would be much more used than people imagine.

Lord Compton's proposal for an inquiry by a Select Committee into the "doss-houses" of London, with special reference to double dosses such as have been so often mentioned in connection with the murders, is a good one. We have indeed no sympathy whatever with those who speak of the extermination of such lodging-houses altogether as the last word on the question. If such a policy begins in Whitechapel, why should it end there? Why are facilities, such as the Whitechapel "deputies" afford, worse in the East than in the West? And in the West they are at least as frequent and as easy. And besides what does it profit to exterminate the disreputable lodging-houses, if you do not also exterminate the lodgers? To do the former, and not the latter, will merely be to drive the unfortunate inmates to worse dens. Lord Compton's proposal is a more practical one. Let us know exactly "how the poor live" in this respect also—for information is an indispensable preliminary to improvement.

We are glad to see from a Reuter's telegram that in future foreign joint-stock companies are to be allowed to sell foreign manufactures in Russia without special Imperial authorization being in each case had and obtained. This is a small thing, but it is a distinct step on the right road. The first thing that needs to be done in Russia is for the Government resolutely to reverse one principle on which it has hitherto acted. Instead of regarding everything as forbidden which is not authorized, it ought to regard everything as authorized which is not forbidden. The change in formula is but a slight one, in reality it would effect a beneficent revolution.

The mountain death-roll for 1888 has closed with a crowning calamity, if it be indeed true—and the letter from the president of the Alpine Club seems to leave little room for doubt—that Mr. W. F. Donkin and his companions have lost their lives on the glaciers of the Caucasus. Mr. Donkin was a man of great ability and varied accomplishments. Mr. Fox, his companion, was a leading athlete. Their guides were both picked men from Meiringen. The death of Mr. Donkin in particular will come as a loss to hundreds who did not know him personally, and who, perhaps, had not so much as heard his name. For he was the pioneer in the photography of the High Alps, and for the past ten years all the best "views" of the Swiss world of snow and ice have come from his camera. Perhaps his friends will organize an exhibition of his photographs as some record of a hobby which has given pleasure to so many of his contemporaries.

Blowitz the irrepressible is not to be outdone. When the authors of "Parnellism and Crime" declared in open court "we make no charges," one might have thought that the force of effrontery could no further go. But the correspondent in Paris has capped the editor in London. "I am the first," he says, "to recognize that the General is a danger to the Republic, a menace to France." This from the man who has persistently until now assured us that the brave General was an entirely negligeable quantity, and Boulangism an empty bubble! Whatever happens in the future to the *Times*, we should all pray for the preservation of M. de Blowitz. Life would be perceptibly duller without the exhibitions of this prince of unconscious comedians.

Apropos of the recent decree of the French Government, it is interesting to note from the Census returns of 1886 what the actual number of foreigners in France was in that year, and how it compares with the number at previous periods. The following table shows the result of the investigation :—

	No. of foreigners.	Per ct. of pop.
1872	740,668	2. 0
1876	801,751	2.11
1881	1,001,090	2.67
1886	1,126,531	3. 0

It will be seen from this table that whatever else may be said against the Republic, it cannot be accused of having made France less popular as a domicile for foreigners. On the contrary, the proportion of foreigners to natives in France has been steadily increasing, and the increase has been quickening during recent years—during the very years, that is to say, when we have been assured that France was becoming more and more "unpopular" and "distrusted."

As for the nationalities of the million odd foreigners resident in France, here is a table of them in numerical order :—

Belgians	482,261	British	36,134
Italians	264,568	Americans	10,252
Germans	100,000	Other nationalities	36,741
Spaniards	80,842		
Swiss	78,584	Total	1,126,531
Dutch	37,149		

The Belgians, it will be seen, easily head the list, and the number of them becomes still more remarkable when one remembers that the population of Belgium itself is only about 5,500,000. Roughly speaking, therefore, one may say that one Belgian in every twelve is already living in France. The absorption of Belgium by France will at this rate hardly have to wait for the proposed "great divide," which the *New York Herald* has been attributing to Prince Bismarck.

The Church Congress was subjected yesterday to quite a succession of parting shocks. Canon Taylor "aroused the indignation" of some by venturing on the statement that candidates for confirmation often had greasy heads. Archdeacon Farrar shocked many by his remarks about hell; whilst Sir George Cox "caused great disapprobation" by declaring that the Gospels must be judged by the ordinary laws of evidence. It is not surprising that each and all of these "heresies" called forth indignant answers. But was there not something even more absurd than can be excused by the heat of argument in Dr. Randall's appeal against the heretics to "children yet to be born"?

Mr. Sheil, the magistrate at Southwark, seems to have a somewhat dense intelligence. General Booth was prosecuting in his court a thief who had stolen £57 sent by post to the Salvation Army Stores, in payment for books, clothes, &c., in one day, whereupon the learned magistrate delivered himself of the following sapient utterance :—

General Booth seems to be a very fortunate "General" to receive so large an amount in one day. No field-marshal, much less general, ever had such an income. Not all the marshals in France, Germany, or England would receive so much in a day as this general. No doubt the other officers are equally well paid. You know what Carlyle once said, that the British nation was composed of so many millions—mostly fools. I wonder what he would say if he were here to-day.

We fancy if the sage of Chelsea had been present he would have said that of all the "mostly" one of the most foolish was Mr. Sheil, the stipendiary of Southwark. It is a pity that such men should by such an open exhibition of their folly bring the London magistracy into contempt. The revenue of the Salvation Army is one thing; the income of General Booth is another. Mr. Sheil might as well

assume that the Duke of Cambridge drew the whole sum voted for the British Army as his private salary as to accuse General Booth of appropriating as his income the receipts of the Salvation Army. He would, indeed, have more reason for doing so; for the Duke of Cambridge is paid out of the Army Estimates, whereas General Booth does not receive a single farthing as salary from the revenue of the Salvation Army.

English acting is fairly represented in the decorations of the Vienna Burgtheater. Burbage, Garrick and Kean represent England, while Molière, Talma and Rachel are the chosen artists of France. It is only natural and right that German acting should be more numerously represented by Schröder, Eckhof, Iffland, Fleck, Devrient, Seydelmann and several more. On the other hand, there is a fine absence of chauvinism in the selection of "the most famous artists of all"—Talma, Kean, Rachel and Ristori—a quartette which does not include a single Teuton. The idea of placing Edmund Kean in this group is scarcely happy. A very great actor he certainly was, but David Garrick was as great and more versatile, Mrs. Siddons was as great and less unequal. It is a pity that no room could be found for Sarah Siddons among the English artists and Michel Baron among the French.

A curious museum has just been opened at Dresden. In it are collected a number of boots, shoes, and slippers in which Emperors, Kings, Queens, Princes, and other august or famous persons have some time or other trodden the path through life. Among them are a pair of boots worn by Napoleon I. at the battle of Dresden, on April 27, 1813, and a pair of white satin shoes, embroidered in gold, which the same great Emperor wore on the day of his coronation; another pair of strong leather boots which belonged to the famous French Marshal Murat, afterwards King of the Two Sicilies; a pair of high-heeled boots of Maria Theresa; boots of the philosopher Kant; and many others, forming a curious assembly. If the promoters of the museum have any energy they will not find it difficult to increase their curious collection considerably and to make it one of the sights of Dresden. But they must search both highways and byeways for their treasures; thus, for instance, they might perhaps obtain an interesting article from the good nuns at Nazareth House, Hammersmith, who preserve a large comfortable-looking slipper of the late Pope under a dainty glass case in one of their large rooms.

THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY IN LONDON.

A Chat with the Manager.

Those of our readers who remember the concerts which a Russian Company, attired in gorgeous national costumes, gave a year or two ago at the St. James's Hall, will be glad to hear that another musical treat of a somewhat similar kind is next week to be provided for them. The Russian National Opera Company, of whose performances in the provinces some rumours have already come to London, will give a series of six grand concerts at the Royal Albert Hall, at which works of the most prominent of Russian composers will be performed, and where the feat, unrivalled hitherto in Western Europe, of forty-eight lady pianists playing together on twenty-four pianos will be performed. In our account of the former troupe our readers were supplied with some interesting details regarding the performers, and as the present performances promise to be even more brilliant and interesting, we have put ourselves in communication with Mr. Alexander Ivanovitch Alexandroff, the administrator of the company, who has supplied the following facts in a conversation with one of our representatives. Mr. Alexandroff is a typical Moscovite, of middle age; tall, fair-haired, and with that quiet, stolid perserverance which has enabled him to travel with his large troupe over half the European Continent without speaking or understanding any other language than the terse tongue of his northern home. The Muscovites pride themselves on having in Mr. Alexandroff a Russian Barnum, one of whose chief feats was the reproduction a few years ago at Moscow, the last winter at St. Petersburg, of the famous Ice Palace, which, in the winter of 1740, was built under the patronage of the Empress Anna Ivanovna.

Mr. A. I. Alexandroff.

"What is this company of yours, Mr. Alexandroff?" asked our representative. "Are you all the members of one great Russian opera company gone forth *en masse* to take the Western world by storm with the true rendering of the great compositions which are the products of the musical genius of your country?"

"No, no, we are not one company by any means, when we are at home. When last winter the project was first approached of taking a troupe of Russian opera-singers and instrumentalists abroad, to better acquaint the West with our great composers and their works by rendering the latter according to our Russian conception of them, our first endeavour was to get artists engaged at the best theatres in Russia, and persuade them to join us on a continental trip. Thus we have ladies and gentlemen from the Imperial and other theatres at Petersburg, from the Russian theatre at Moscow, from Charkoff, Kieff, and other large provincial centres, among them such eminent singers as Mesdames Olga Puskova, the deepest contralto in Russia, and Ekaterina Janoffskaja, Messrs. Bogateroff, the celebrated Petersburg tenor, Michael Vinogradoff and others, besides a large choir of picked performers."

Mdme. Puskova, as the orphan Vanie in Glinka's "Life for the Tzar."

"Are there any children among the artists of your company?"

"No, none at all. When the company was formed we had no time for training our performers, it having been decided to start almost immediately. Our troupe being composed of trained artists only, all that was necessary was to have a few rehearsals in order to accustom them to each other. Our répertoire consisting only of well-known operas and other national compositions, they all knew their parts before we began to practise. Thus we were enabled to start in April last, first going to Copenhagen, thence to Berlin, and now we have been in England for some time, hoping to go on to Paris, and then home before the winter season begins."

"Which are the chief pieces of your répertoire?"

"Of operas, Rubinstein's 'Demon,' with the text after Lermontoff, Glinka's 'Life for the Czar,' and 'Roslan and Ludmilla,' Tshaikoffski's 'Mazeppa,' Onieguin's 'Russalka' and others; but we perform also other compositions of well-known Russian composers. Once we were asked to perform 'Rigoletto' in a provincial town, but on the whole we keep exclusively to Russian music."

"But does the Albert Hall lend itself to the dramatic performance of operas?"

"It does not, and for the present we are obliged to confine ourselves to the musical part of the performances; but if I can get a London theatre I hope to show the British public some of our dramatic performances as well."

"Where have you hitherto been most successful on your tour?"

"At Copenhagen, where we have had great success with our concerts at the Exhibition; but at Berlin, too, we have been very well received."

"And did your operas or your concerts attract the best audiences?"

"Our concerts seemed to be the most popular. This I attribute to the fact that the public did not find it easy to follow the events of a dramatic performance as they are given in Russian."

"But I suppose your forty-eight lady pianists proved always the chief attraction?"

"Oh, no; this part of our present programme is a novelty which I am only introducing in London. It has been done once before, at Moscow, in 1884; but, to my knowledge, never yet on the Continent; and I hope that our performances of ninety-six hands will prove an additional attraction to our London public. The ladies are at present diligently rehearsing, but the rest of the company will not leave Cardiff till the end of the week, their répertoire being perfect, and practice unnecessary."

"How do you manage to put your large family up, Mr. Alexandroff? I suppose you want a whole hotel to stow them away with all their goods and chattels, which must be of considerable bulk, seeing that you also go in for national costumes!"

"They have all to find quarters for themselves, which is much easier, and we have nothing further to do with them than to see that they are in their places for the performances."

"And is it not somewhat difficult to get along in England without knowing the language? Or are some of your artists acquainted with it?"

"No, none of us understand a word. We had one gentleman with us who knew some English, but he had to go back to fulfil an engagement in Russia, and now we don't know a single word, and have to transact business by interpreters, or make ourselves understood by gesticulations. Yes," with a sigh and a mournful smile, "it is *otchen trudno*, *otchen trudno* (very hard) and it is very difficult for us to accustom ourselves to the English way of living. We are not used to the food, and it does not suit us, and we do not like it. But I myself do not feel it as much as the others, as my wife is with me, who tries to prepare the food in the Russian way, and who has even taught our landlady to make real Russian shtshi" (cabbage soup, a national dish).

Mr. Joseph Truffi, Musical Conductor.

"But otherwise I suppose you like life in England?"

"Well, no"—reluctantly—"I cannot say that I do. I liked Germany better, because that is more like our own life at home. More lively, more cheerful, and not so much grey air and foggy weather. Then I naturally look at things from the business point of view, and there I can't help thinking what enormous opportunities are wasted on Sundays, when, of all other days, people would be best able to go and listen to a good musical or dramatic performance."

THE CHURCH IN COUNCIL.—IV.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT THE CONGRESS.)

MANCHESTER, Friday.

I FIND that the "large young clergyman" of my letter of yesterday, who stood out so boldly as a Democrat, but whose name was caught away in one of the innumerable draughts of that unacoustic chamber in the Town Hall, was Canon Shuttleworth; which, as my clerical informant quaintly remarked, "accounts for it."

With the "devotional meeting" of this morning, being the last assembly of the Congress as a whole, the business of the week came to a fitly impressive close. Once more the Free Trade Hall was packed; the audience, taking their cue from the Bishop of Peterborough, whose opening remarks laid stress on the special character of the meeting, maintained throughout a decorum more akin to Church service than to secular discussion, and joined throughout their ranks, with at least abundant zeal in the hymns with which the proceedings were prefaced and interspersed.

As to the particular subjects set down for discussion, among the rather miscellaneous items covered under the head "Christian Service," Canon Furse dealt with "Worship" and the Bishop of Wakefield with "Almsgiving." Special efforts are now made in many places to provide some services at least of the kind known as "bright and hearty," and generally to put life and colour into the Church's ritual. Upon this tendency Canon Furse looks rather askance. Such methods may, he admits, fill a sparsely frequented church with worshippers. But the worshippers might be without very clear ideas as to what they worshipped. There was a danger, he thought, of making the services of the Church "too easy for the edifying of souls." Not very harmoniously with this, the Canon also deplored the extent to which the poor and unprivileged classes (the very people for whom these *ad captandum* services are usually designed) are "left out in the cold." There was sound homely sense, not unworthy of the immortal Vicar, in the Bishop of Wakefield's paper. His ideal of almsgiving is that it should be systematic; and adjusted, apparently, on the lines of a sliding-scale income tax. But the best thing was his philippic against that instrument of pious swindling, the bazaar. While having in a manner to justify this expedient, as much as the politician justifies that similar piece of jobbery and snobbery, the Primrose League, the Bishop gravely deplored that this should be the only method of getting money for causes which all men spoke well of.

The feature of the meeting, however, was the president's concluding address. The Bishop of Manchester took the opportunity of summing up, in a spirit of grateful congratulation, the work of the week. The special success of the Congress above other Congresses, numerically and otherwise, which was assured when I penned my first letter, and which is now a fact achieved, was illustrated by the Bishop with statistical chapter and verse. Dr. Moorhouse appeared on the right-hand of the chairman; but, having partly lost his voice, he made Canon Maclure his mouthpiece. It must be remembered that, besides its unusual activity in Manchester itself, the Congress has thrown out ramifications to five out of the surrounding towns. Working men's meetings, to which the pick of the popular speakers were sent out, have been held in Rochdale, Oldham, Blackburn, Bolton, and Preston—the last to-day. The president announced that for these alone 10,000 tickets have been issued to working men; while the gatherings of artisans at the Free Trade Hall have absorbed 12,000. No one who has watched these meetings with particular regard to their composition and temper will be inclined to discount the Bishop's congratulations on this score. Summing up the papers which have been read, the president said they had been marked in an unusual degree by clearness of exposition and earnestness of purpose.

Of the sectional meetings to-day "Eschatology" was first, and the rest nowhere. Long before the hour for considering "the possibilities of restoration in the intermediate State" had struck, the doors of the hall were beset by a disappointed crowd staring at packed benches within. An overflow meeting being transferred to the Free Trade Hall, behold that, too, was respectably filled. The speakers rushed from one meeting to the other, and the subject had to be distracted between two discussions. The old school of parsons, to whom the dearest part of their religion seems to be its conception of eternal punishment, came mustering in force. "Take away our hell," they seemed to say, "and you leave us nothing that the mind can feed on. Strip Christianity of its idea of everlasting vengeance, and what remains but a watered-down Religion of Humanity, a kind of Occidental Buddhism?" There are teachers of the religion of lovingkindness who talk like this. Eleven years ago, as Archdeacon Farrar reminded us, the pack fell upon him tooth and nail when from the pulpit at Westminster he for his part repudiated the doctrine of a hopeless hell. At once the country parsons gave tongue. It was almost like another Bishop Colenso; and once more every parson credited with a poll degree felt a mission to confute the heretic. Archdeacon Farrar explained to the meeting that the result of his controversy with Dr. Pusey was in his view to prove them of identical opinions on the essential point. Starting from the original popular idea of a real, genuine worm writhing in a material flame, the Archdeacon proceeded to argue that texts could be liberally quoted to give colour to each of the three theories: universalism, conditional immortality, and endless torment. Putting aside first all the commonplace citations which rest on misunderstanding of the English or ignorance of the Greek, he illustrated this remark by quotation, and disputed all inferences which left no loophole after the "moment and accident of death." But while repudiating the idea of "final dualism" and the damnation of the majority, he explained that he never meant to say that a soul could not hopelessly ruin its chances of salvation by prolonged wilfulness. This rather cleared the air, and the tone of the discussion, which proved flat in consequence, two speakers even agreeing with Archdeacon Farrar, while the rest, in solemn tones, deplored his inability to realize the seriousness of the question.

At Home and Abroad.

Some highly successful trials have, it is said, been made in New South Wales of M. Pasteur's method for preventing anthrax among sheep and cattle.

Captain Gleadell, of the White Star steamer *Germanic*, which arrived at New York yesterday, died of apoplexy on the 28th ult., while on the voyage across the Atlantic.

In connection with the proceedings of the Baptist Union at Huddersfield, a large missionary meeting was held last night, when appeals were made for funds to extend mission work.

About a thousand of the foreign residents in Paris presented themselves at the Prefecture of Police yesterday to make the declaration required by the recent decree regarding foreigners in France.

The Canterbury magistrates yesterday committed for trial a man named Jean Charles Rosen, a German Jew, on charges of giving fictitious cheques and obtaining cash for the amounts.

Tom King, well known five and twenty years ago in connection with the English prize ring, died at his residence, Clapham-park, at midnight on Wednesday.

A man named Walter Skinner, a native of Taunton, in the employ of the Great Western Railway Company, while returning from his work at Turston station yesterday, was knocked down and fatally injured.

The Archbishop of York, speaking at a Conference on Burial Reform, held at York yesterday, expressed the view that funerals should be simple and inexpensive, and that there should be nothing introduced to heighten the sorrow of the mourners.

The Bombay police have discovered a secret traffic in guns, revolvers, and ammunition sent from Bombay in bales of goods to the Afghan frontier tribes. Four Afghans have been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment each.

Albert Robson was charged at Bow-street yesterday with obtaining a number of letters, the property of the secretary to the Actors' Benevolent Fund, by false pretences. The prisoner, who was arrested at Marlborough-street police-court, was remanded.

The Moorish Government having refused to salute the Portuguese flag when requested to do so, in reparation for an insult offered to it at Port Laraiche, two war-vessels are understood to have been detailed by the Portuguese Government to enforce the demand.

An East Kent hop-grower has this week disposed of his entire growth of new hops at an average price of £14 per cwt. all round, the highest figure that has been realized this season. The growth thus disposed of was one of exceptionally fine quality.

The *National Zeitung* admits that nothing has yet been resolved upon in regard to the projected German Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. According to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Emin Pasha was born a Jew, and named Isaac Schnitzler, but at this time nobody knows whether he calls himself a Jew, a Christian, or a Mahommedan.

The regimental orders of the 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, just issued, give the names of no less than sixty-six members who have enlisted for special service in the Army Post Office Corps. These men are transferred to the reserve, but, though struck off the strength of the 24th Middlesex, are attached as supernumeraries, for the purpose of drill and discipline.

Sir E. Clarke, speaking at a demonstration of Unionists at Rochdale last night, said a review of the past few months' agitation in Ireland was full of satisfaction to the Government. The Unionists grew firmer in contact with Parliament, and in the constituencies the people were rallying to them and strengthening their hands.

At the Middlesex sessions yesterday, two labourers, named Blake and Devereux, were convicted of committing serious assaults on two constables. Sir Peter Edlin, telling the prisoners that the law must be made a terror to such ruffians, sentenced each to a year and ten months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mary Griffin, thirteen, was committed for trial by the Plymouth magistrates yesterday, on the capital charge, she having confessed, while an inmate of a Friendless Girls' Home, to robbing a little boy, named Delafield, aged four, and then pushing him off the ramparts of Plymouth Citadel, thus causing his death, on the 9th of June last.

Negotiations have arisen between Rome and Paris respecting the Decree of the Government of Tunis, which handed over all the public and private schools in that country to inspection by the French authorities. The Italian schools there are said to be the only properly organized ones, and the Italian Cabinet have determined not to accept the Decree as far as their country is concerned.

Jane Esmond was committed for trial at the Wandsworth police-court yesterday, on a charge of obtaining money and goods from various persons, on the pretence that they were for the Girls' Orphanage, at West Croydon. The police stated that there were numerous cases of a similar character against the prisoner, who had been previously convicted. Even her false hair she had obtained by untrue representations.

Joseph Knott was sent for trial at Westminster yesterday, charged with being concerned with a man not in custody in stealing jewellery and an umbrella from Mr. John Hawker, who met a young woman near Victoria station last July, and, on being informed that she had been tricked out of money through a postman, was induced to champion her cause, with the result that he was robbed.

Another discussion arose at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday, respecting the legality of spending the public funds in preparing the proposed official concise history of the proceedings of that body. The Solicitor stated that the work would be prepared by the staff, and the cost of printing, he thought, would be a legal expenditure, having regard to the general powers of the Board.

Mr. Pickard, M.P., speaking at a miners' meeting at Sheffield last night, said, with reference to the suggestion from Lord Houghton, that the claim for 10 per cent. advance of wages should be referred to arbitration, that the time for arbitration was past. Owners had had a fair opportunity to make the men an offer, but they had declined to do so, and they must take the responsibility. The condition of trade justified the advance, and the men would get it by force, if in no other way.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"IMPORTANT TO ALL."—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams. Caution: Examine each bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, London, S.E.

THE BATTLE ON THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

HEAVY "EXECUTION" ON THE ENEMY.

All the four columns into which the Black Mountain expedition is divided are coming in, it seems, for hard fighting. Columns 1, 3, and 4 are advancing from Oghi directly up the mountain; Column 2 was to occupy Kotkai, and take the enemy in the rear.

It is this second column that, as briefly reported yesterday, has had the most serious engagement. The 4th Punjabis cleared the spur near Kotkai. The enemy in the plain afterwards made a determined opposition. A bayonet charge was ordered. This was met by a rush of fanatical Ghazis. Two hundred of the enemy were killed. Our losses were slight. Major Beley was killed, and Lieutenant Clive, of the Artillery, and Captain Radford, of the 4th Punjabis, were wounded.

With regard to the other columns, the following news comes to hand this morning, through Reuter. The telegram is dated "Simla, Oct. 6, 3 P.M.":—A telegram received here to-day announces that Col. A. C. Crookshank, commanding the fourth column of General McQueen's expedition, was severely wounded while making a reconnaissance. The third column of the expedition has occupied the crest of the Black Mountain after a slight skirmish with the enemy, in which three men of the Sussex Regiment and two Sepoys were wounded.

The Black Mountain, in which the fighting is taking place, overhangs the N.E. outlying corner of India—*i.e.*, the Peshawur division of the Punjab. It is inhabited by very fierce and turbulent tribes, whose persistent raids have for some time past given our authorities much trouble. In order to keep them in check an outpost was established at Oghi, which was occupied by three hundred Goorkhas, under the command of Colonel Battye. Oghi is situated in a narrow mountain valley which ultimately penetrates far into the further Himalayas and is itself flanked by mountains 17,000 ft. high. Major Battye and Colonel Urmston were killed in the last attack made by the tribesmen on our outposts, and it was to punish them for the series of raids of which this was the crowning one, that the present expedition—8,000 strong—has been despatched. It will be seen from the loss of the enemy above described that the "punishment" is likely to be severe. It will also be noticed, as a curious coincidence, that both in the north-east and in the north-west corners of the Indian Empire our troops are simultaneously engaged in "teaching a lesson" to our neighbours in mountain valleys of Alpine heights. The coincidence is instructive as showing the "aggression" which inevitably arises on the fringe of a civilized empire and independent tribes.

A MOUNTAINEERING PARTY LOST IN THE CAUCASUS.

DEATH OF MESSRS. W. F. DONKIN AND H. FOX.

The *Times* prints a letter this morning from the president of the Alpine Club, which leaves, unhappily, no room for doubt that two English mountaineers and two Swiss guides have lost their lives in the Caucasus. The two Englishmen are Mr. W. F. Donkin, the well-known climber and photographer of the high Alps, and Mr. H. Fox, of Wellington, in Somerset, a member of the well-known Quaker family of that name; and the two guides are Johann Fischer and Kaspar Streich, both of Meiringen, in the Canton Bern. This party, of which Mr. Dent himself, the president of the Alpine Club, was originally a member, though he was compelled by illness to return to England, had undertaken to explore some of the remoter regions of the Central Caucasus, and had obtained the sanction and encouragement of the Russian Government for that purpose. They were last heard of alive on the 30th of August at a place called Karaoul, near Balkar, in the valley of the Terek, whither they had gone after halting for a while in the village of Bezingi, near Naltshick. An interpreter who accompanied them as far as Balkar was ordered to await their return to that place in six days, and in the meanwhile the party proceeded to explore a pass or peak in the neighbourhood. A heavy snowstorm came on soon after their departure, and they have not since been heard of or seen. The interpreter waited for three weeks, surmising that they had changed their route and plans, and then informed the authorities of their disappearance. Search parties have since been sent out and have prosecuted an active, but so far unsuccessful, search, assisted by an English officer well acquainted with the country, people, and language. The latest telegram from this officer, which Mr. Dent received yesterday, states that traces have been discovered on a glacier of which the name cannot be made out. What seems to be now only too clear, says the *Times*, is that the whole party has perished. The disaster is a most melancholy one, and will remind all Englishmen of the great catastrophe on the Matterhorn.

The two travellers who have thus perished were mountaineers of experience, skill, and prudence, and their guides, who were specially selected for the expedition, though comparatively young men, enjoyed a high repute among Alpine climbers. Mr. Donkin was no stranger to the Caucasus, having accompanied Mr. Dent two years ago in an expedition to the district in which he has now perished. He was the son of the late Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. Though not his father's equal in academical distinction, Mr. Donkin had made a name for himself in scientific studies and held the Professorship of Chemistry at St. George's Hospital. He was an accomplished photographer, his well-known photographs of the higher Alps being quite unique in their character and excellence. His companion, Mr. H. Fox, was a young man of great athletic promise. He was a member of the Somerset county eleven, a leader of the county football team, and he had already acquired a high reputation among mountaineers as a climber of great skill and daring, combined with a due admixture of caution. The untimely death of two such men is a sensible loss to the community. It should nevertheless be added that Mr. Donkin's brother, in a letter from Rugby, refuses as yet to give up all hope.

THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN.

A Suakin telegram of Friday's date says:—The enemy's position remains unchanged. They are still awaiting reinforcements, and there is great discontent owing to the scarcity of provisions; but large supplies, it is believed, will be brought from Berber and Khartoum shortly, and the reinforcements are also expected to arrive soon.

The mounted infantry were sent out yesterday morning to reconnoitre, and the enemy opened a heavy fire on them from the distant trenches. There have been no further casualties in the forts or in the town. On Thursday night several shells were fired into the place. The electric light has been put in good working order by the electricians of the telegraph ship *John Pender*, and it is worked nightly with good effect. The arrival of her Majesty's ship *Racer* and the Egyptian troops has caused a feeling of security in the town.

IN PRAISE OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BY A FAVOURITE AND CONFIDANT.

It is not often (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) that an election speech in Germany has much interest for an English reader, but an address which has just been delivered to his constituents at Aschersleben by Count Douglas, a Prussian nobleman of Scottish descent, deserves some notice by reason of the light which it throws upon the character of the Emperor William II. Himself a favourite and confidant of the young Emperor, Count Douglas has exceptional opportunities of studying his Majesty, and is, therefore, entitled to be accepted as a high authority on this theme.

During his brief reign the Emperor, said Count Douglas, had already displayed an energy and a passion for work which made some of those about him dread that he was overtaxing his strength; but this fear left out of account the calm and placid temper with which his Majesty laboured at the most important affairs. He never grows impatient, or nervous, or hasty, and these fine qualities of calmness and self-possession naturally enable him to get through an enormous amount of labour. The Emperor had been called serious, and this was true to a certain extent. But this high and moral earnestness, which was the result of a clear consciousness of the nature of his position, as well as of deeply religious sentiments, did not prevent him from looking to practical life with a cheerful eye, nor was anything more foreign to him than a gloomy and morbid view of things.

In the midst of all his military pre-occupations he has been able, by a strict and well-ordered distribution of his day, to devote himself to the business of all other departments with equal zeal; and, like his late grandfather, he never permits any one to talk with him on matters which he is not specially competent to discuss—a circumstance which is a warranty that his Majesty will never lend a willing ear to the whisperings of coteries and *camarilla*. At the same time, he is thoroughly proof against personal flattery and fawning, though singularly impressionable to the candid words of honesty and truth, even when not according with his own views. The old Hohenzollern tradition of religious tolerance has no more decided champion than the young Emperor, while his true and genuinely human character makes him take an interest in all humanitarian and benevolent schemes.

Count Douglas himself had for many years concerned himself exclusively with questions of this kind, but never had he met any one who had the welfare of his fellow-creatures so much at heart as the Emperor. Improved dwellings for the working classes, hygienic plans of all kinds, the establishment of popular libraries, and their importance as a means of counteracting the effect of an immoral literature—these, in fact all solid political reforms, whether attainable in the field of law or in that of administration, might reckon on the painstaking and intelligent sympathy of the Emperor. Thus, several years ago, for example, when the Emperor was still Prince William, he learnt that a large industrial firm would probably be compelled to discharge 5,000 hands for want of work. The thought that so many families might, through no fault of their own, thus be plunged in distress made a deep impression on the Prince, who rested not until by repeated personal intervention in the proper quarters he succeeded in procuring large renewed orders for the threatened firm.

Possessing a quick eye for the concrete aspects of any idea, the Emperor is not tainted with the slightest dash of romanticism. On the other hand, like his august grandfather, he grants his Royal protection to the practice of sound piety, and is averse from all indulgence and frivolous prodigality—as witness how, when commanding the Hussars of the Guard, he set his face sternly against gambling among the officers of his regiment, thereby earning the gratitude and golden opinions of many. He had been set down as a bellicose Prince, but very wrongly, as was proved, among other things, by the immediate rise of securities after his accession to the throne. It was not perhaps generally known, but it was a fact all the same, that a couple of years ago, when the policy of Russia seemed to bode danger to peace, the Emperor undertook the role of a mediator, and with the best success.

The young Emperor, said the Count, had been called a Cartel-Kaiser by those who insinuated that he was only an Emperor for those of his subjects who belonged to the so-called Cartel parties. But this was a gross libel. What was true was that the Cartel parties had taken their stand on the broad patriotic ground occupied by the Emperor, not contrariwise. But the Emperor's selection of the National Liberal Herr von Bennigsen was a proof, among other things, of his readiness to acknowledge and reward political merit, no matter of what party hue, when combined with devotion to the nation's highest interests. In matters of religious belief, too, the Emperor was anything but a partisan. His relations to the Court Chaplain, Herr Stöcker, were confined exclusively to his association with that clergyman in a work of public benevolence, and it was an act of extreme audacity and injustice to connect his Majesty's name and sympathies with the intolerant policy of the Anti-Semitic party, as Count Douglas had once learnt from the Emperor's own mouth.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S MEMOIRS.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that the memoirs of the late General Sheridan will shortly be published in America. There is a preface, in which the General says—"In offering this record, penned by my own hand, of the events of my life and of my participation in our great struggle for national existence, human liberty, and political equality, I make no pretension to literary merit. The importance of the subject-matter of my narrative is my only claim on the reader's attention." This preface was first drafted at Washington on May 13 of the present year, and was finally revised and signed by its author at Nonquitt, Massachusetts, on August 2.

AN ECCENTRIC AND DISPUTED WILL.

A rich gentleman of Lyons, M. Louis Charles Carraud, who died lately at Florence, has left a collection of pictures, bronzes, gems, and other objects of art, valued at a million and a half of francs, to "The National Museum of Fine Arts in Florence," adding in his will that "to the Republican and Revolutionary French he leaves only his hatred and contempt." M. Carraud also leaves a considerable sum for the poor of Florence. The will seems likely to give rise to litigation, as the gentleman's relatives in France wish to show that a large number of the objects left cannot properly be called works of art; but hitherto no expert has pronounced on this point. Another point of difficulty is that the "National Museum" and the "Academy of Fine Arts" are two distinct and separate institutions, and from the wording of the will it seems open to discussion which of them shall benefit by the bequest.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

THE POLICE AND THE CRIMINALS OF LONDON.

A REPORT OF AN UNOFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

A series of important articles, full of startling facts bearing upon the present disturbed state of London, will appear in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *next week. The first article, which will appear on* MONDAY, *will be entitled,*

WHY THE DETECTIVES DON'T DETECT.

It will be followed by others day after day until the series is complete.

Newsagents in town and country are requested to send their orders early on Monday morning in order that they may be supplied with the numbers they require.

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

EFFORTS FOR PEACE IN SIKKIM.

SIMLA, Oct. 6.—Colonel Graham, commanding the Sikkim expedition, reports that energetic action in the interests of peace is being taken by the Chinese Envoy in Thibet.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 6.—There is no foundation for the alarming despatch published by the Paris *Dix-Neuvième Siècle* announcing a serious change for the worse in the King's condition, which, on the contrary, has during the last few days been fairly satisfactory.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 5.—Fifty-two fresh cases of yellow fever, and six deaths, have occurred here during the past twenty-four hours.

A SCOTCH THEATRE BURNED DOWN.

The Theatre Royal at Dundee, which was built eighty years ago, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at £4,000, and the insurance only amounts to a sum of £1,000.

PROSECUTION BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Mansion House to-day, Edgar Falconer, fifty-eight, a clerk, was charged on a warrant with having, on January 17 last, stolen the sum of £100, the money of the Economic Life Assurance Company. Mr. C. O. Humphreys appeared for the prosecution, and said that defendant had been in the service of the Economic Life Assurance Company, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, since 1848, and since 1862 he had been chief clerk and book-keeper. Recently his health became impaired, and he received three months' leave of absence. His *locum tenens* discovered extraordinary entries in the books. It turned out that four entries of moneys which ought to have been paid into the bank had been altered, and the proper bank slips destroyed and others substituted. In these four instances the defendant was alleged to have appropriated £300. He was remanded.

SHOT IN SOHO.

A shooting affray occurred in Soho this morning. While a restaurant-keeper, of 17, Frith-street, Soho, was proceeding to that address, he discovered that he was being followed by a man. He commenced to run, but the stranger followed, drew a revolver, and fired twice at the restaurant-keeper. The second shot entered the latter's leg just as he reached the door of a restaurant. He managed to get inside the door, while his assailant stood in the centre of the road. A civilian and a police-constable then seized the aggressor from behind, and he was taken into custody. He was respectably attired, wore a silk hat and a short black coat, and carried an overcoat over his arm. The restaurant-keeper was taken to the hospital.

MR. BANCROFT'S LIFE WORK.

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, who is as old as the century, writes as follows to the widow of President Polk, whose administration covered the period from 1845 to 1849:—"I hope my life will be spared to complete my history to the close of your husband's administration. That will close my life work. I am engaged with a corps of type-writers and clerks, and I believe I shall be able to accomplish the task." Mr. Bancroft, it may be remembered, was for a time Secretary of the Navy in Mr. Polk's Cabinet.

THE PROSECUTION OF A TULLAMORE WARDER.

At Mitchelstown petty sessions yesterday, Daniel Goulding, ex-warder of Tullamore prison, was called on to answer a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury alleged to have been committed in the course of his examination at the inquest on the late Mr. Mandeville. Defendant did not appear. Maurice O'Connor, his brother-in-law, stated that he had received a letter from him from Liverpool, stating that he had not received the summons, and that the first intimation he had of its existence was a statement he had seen in the newspapers. Mr. Rice, the coroner, produced the deposition made by Goulding at the inquest. Captain Featherstonaugh, governor of the gaol, and Chief Warder Bartley, were examined to contradict statements made by Goulding in connection with the stripping of Mr. Mandeville. A warrant was issued for Goulding's arrest.

DEATH OF A HERMIT.

Yesterday evening the coroner for East Worcestershire held an inquest at Dudley respecting the death of a man named Abiathar Prince-Marsh, aged sixty. The deceased had lived in a house by himself for upwards of twenty years, and during this period was never known to admit any person into it. For several weeks he had been ill. On Wednesday his brother visited the house, but could not gain admittance, as the door was barricaded. The deceased shouted through the keyhole that he was dying, but refused to admit his brother. On the following morning the door was burst open, and the man was found dead, apparently from starvation. The surgeon said the very atmosphere of the place was poisonous. Death was due to congestion of the lungs accelerated by self-neglect. The jury returned a verdict accordingly. The deceased had a banking account.

THE EAST END MURDERS.

INTENDED EMPLOYMENT OF BLOODHOUNDS.

A MYSTERIOUS TELEGRAM.

We are requested to state that Sir Charles Warren has been making inquiries as to the practicability of employing trained bloodhounds for use in special cases in the streets of London; and, having ascertained that dogs which have been accustomed to work in a town can be procured, he is making immediate arrangements for their use in London. The police authorities have now had reproduced in facsimile and published on the walls of London the letter and post-card sent to the Central News agency. The language of the card and letter is of a brutal character, and is full of Americanisms. The handwriting, which is clear and plain, and disguised in part, is that of a person accustomed to write a round hand, like that employed by clerks in offices. The exact colour of the ink and the smears of blood are reproduced in the placard, and information is asked in identification of the handwriting. The post-card bears a tolerably clear imprint of a bloody thumb or finger mark.

The daughter of the woman who was murdered in Mitre-square has been found. Her age is nineteen, and she is married. She states that her father, Thomas Conway, with whom the deceased cohabited for some time, before she met with Kelly, is still living, but he has not yet been traced. It will be remembered that Kelly stated in the course of his evidence on Thursday before the coroner that when the deceased left him early last Saturday afternoon she told him she was going to try and find her daughter Annie. The latter, however, now states that she did not see her mother that day.

The funeral of the Mitre-square victim will take place next Monday, at Ilford. The body has been placed in a handsome polished coffin with oak mouldings. It has a block plate, with gold letters, with the following inscription:—Katherine Eddowes. Died September 30, 1888, aged forty-three years." All the expenses in connection with the funeral will be borne by Mr. Hawks, Banner-street, St. Luke's.

A news agency has received a telegram from New York with respect to a statement alleged to have been made in that city by an English sailor bearing the peculiar name of Dodge. The statement is that he arrived in London from China on the 13th of August, by the steamship *Glenorchy*, that he met at the Queen's Music-hall, Poplar, a Malay cook, and that the Malay said he had been robbed by a woman of bad character, and that unless he found the woman and recovered his money he would murder and mutilate every Whitechapel woman he met. The statement also includes the following description of the Malay:—"He was about 5 ft. 7 in. in height, 130lb. in weight, and apparently thirty-five years of age." Judging from these precise figures relating to the Malay's appearance, it is evident that Dodge must have scrutinized him very closely. Inquiries have been made by the news agency in London, but no information has been obtained in verification of the sailor's story.

It is reported that the following postal telegram was received by the metropolitan police at 11.55 P.M. last night. It was handed in at an office in the Eastern District at 8 P.M.:—"Charles Warren, Head of the Police News Central Office'—Dear Boss,—If are willing enough to catch me I am now in City-road lodging, but number you will have to find out, and I mean to do another murder to-night In Whitechapel."—Yours, JACK THE RIPPER." The question naturally suggests itself, assuming it to be true that a telegram was sent, why was not the sender of the telegram given into custody? Further, four hours is surely a long time for the transmission of a message from the Eastern district to Whitehall.

THE DISCOVERIES AT WESTMINSTER AND GUILDFORD.

NO SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY YET.

As briefly stated yesterday the police authorities have received an important piece of information from Guildford. This information was that a woman's leg from the knee down to the ankle, and a right foot, the decomposition of which had been somewhat arrested by boiling, had been found near one of the railways in that town. Detective-Inspector Marshall at once left for Guildford to investigate the matter. That the limb found has any connection with the suspected crime at Westminster has yet to be proved, but the police authorities think that it is quite possible that a connection exists. The remains have been brought to London.

It is said that the maker of the skirt in which the body at Westminster was found has been traced—the maker being in the West-end—and there is thus a possibility that the identity of the person whose body has been mutilated will be discovered. The police have instituted the most rigorous inquiries respecting all persons who have the right of entry to the works between the Embankment and Cannon-row, where the headless and limbless trunk was found. The inquiries, however, are not limited to this district, and the fact that officers of acknowledged ability and acumen had been relieved of other important work to go elsewhere would seem to indicate that there were yesterday other important points for investigation. The date on which the body was placed in the underground recess is a matter of great importance. If placed there before or on Saturday, the fact would seem to indicate that the removal was a necessity before quarter-day. It will be remembered that the removal of Harriet Lane's body by Wainwright was due to the fact that he was about to give up the tenancy of the house wherein the body had up till then remained.

The approximate date of the committal of the crime was fixed under rather peculiar circumstances. The piece of a London paper adhering to the remains was only about six inches long and four broad. Upon searching the files at the office of the paper, however, it was found that it was a portion of an edition published on the 24th of August. The doctors and the police thereupon came to the conclusion, comparing this with post-mortem indications, that the deed must have been committed either on that date or shortly anterior thereto.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The proceedings upon the Special Commission will be resumed in Probate Court I. on Monday, the 22nd inst., all idea of substituting a larger and more commodious court having been abandoned. As so many applications have been received by the secretary from members of Parliament and others for tickets of admission to the court, it has been deemed advisable to provide more accommodation, and accordingly Sir James Hannen has given instructions for the gallery to be temporarily enlarged, which will be effected by bringing it forward several feet in front, in addition to which seats will be erected on each side over the two entrances to the court. The same arrangements that were in force at the recent preliminary meeting of the Commissioners will be carried out at the coming proceedings, the members of the press, as heretofore, being well cared for.

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AT THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

Last evening a large company assembled at the People's Palace, Mile-end, by invitation of the Beaumont trustees, to witness the formal opening of the new technical schools, the gift of the Drapers' Company. The visitors were received by Mr. J. H. Daniell, the Master of the Drapers' Company, in the Queen's Hall, after which there was an organ recital and concert. At the conclusion of the first part of the concert Mr. Daniell said a very large body of students, drawn from the district surrounding the Palace, had come forward to take advantage of the education provided for them. On Monday morning nearly 400 students would be busily at work in the new buildings, while in the evening a much larger number would be found there. With regard to the education to be given, he was assured that there was to be no cramming, no teaching simply for the earning of result fees, but that the students of the People's Palace Technical Schools were to receive sound and solid instruction, especially adapted to fit them for the pursuits in life which they intended to take up, so that when they left they would be qualified to take their places in the workshop, and to be really of use there, while they were obtaining the experience and acquiring the manual dexterity which distinguished the skilled workman. In the evening department of the school the instruction was to be directed rather with the view of improving the scientific and technical knowledge of apprentices and workmen already engaged in industrial life. Sir E. Currie, in moving a vote of thanks to the Drapers' Company, expressed the gratitude which the trustees felt for its munificent gift and the endowment which accompanied it.

A UNITARIAN CARAVAN.

The proceedings of the annual conference of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, held at Newcastle, began yesterday with a public breakfast, held under the presidency of the Rev. Frank Walters, of Newcastle. Among the speakers was the Rev. W. Lainbelle, of Carlisle, who thought they wanted to go out to the people, and wanted to be imbued with more of the missionary spirit. The success of the Salvation Army had been that it had gone out to the people. Let them put a minister into a large caravan, furnish him with books, and set him down in the streets and market-places, and let him not think he was degrading his position, not only in preaching the principles of Christianity, but also in recommending their literature. Dr. Aspland, Q.C., president of the association, approved of the suggestion, and said he would do everything he could to ensure a more liberal distribution of these books among the people.

President Carnot left Paris at half-past seven this morning on his tour to Lyons, Annecy, and Dijon.

Mr. Corney Grain's new musical sketch advertised for production at St George's Hall on Monday next, is unavoidably postponed to Monday, October 15.

The *Gaulois* this morning contradicts the statement made by several newspapers that General Boulanger was preparing a manifesto.

Mr. Richardson-Gardner, M.P., has sold the Windsor Theatre to Mr. G. H. Long, the town clerk of the Royal borough, and the building, which has been closed for about a year, will shortly be reopened for dramatic performances.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will preside, and give an inaugural address, at the first lecture of a course of eleven on "Early English Literature" to be given at Gresham College on Monday, October 15, in connection with the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

At a special meeting of the Deptford Radical Association, held at the Deptford Liberal Club on Wednesday, Mr. W. M. Thompson, of the Middle Temple, was unanimously chosen to contest the Deptford Division in the Radical interest at the next vacancy.

The Channel fleet arrived at Kirkwall this morning. The vessels were manœuvring for some hours off Reawick Head before coming to Kirkwall.

A severe snowstorm burst over Denbighshire and Merionethshire this morning. The Berwyn mountains are enveloped in snow for many miles.

At Greenock this morning the Peninsular and Oriental new steel steamer *Peninsular*, of 5,500 tons burden and 410 feet long was successfully launched.

The Maori football team left Euston for Northampton by the 9.30 A.M. train to-day.

It is announced this morning that Mr. Cuninghame Graham proposes to sever his connection with North-west Lanarkshire at the first opportunity, and seek to represent another constituency in Parliament.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's mail steamer *Sindh*, which recently went ashore off the point of the Island of Samos, was refloated yesterday, and towed to the port of Samos.

Prince Christian, the ranger of Windsor Forest and Great Park, has had notices posted up in the park, cautioning the public not to approach the red deer during October, as they are considered dangerous.

Lord George Hamilton, in a communication to Admiral Mayne, M.P., gives a denial to the statement that the Admiralty had any intention of closing Pembroke Dockyard. On the contrary, they will continue to find work for the men now employed there.

The man in custody at Kelvedon, on suspicion of being connected with the Whitechapel murders, has been discharged, his account of himself having been verified by the police.

The Home Rule Union van arrived last night at Kelvedon, when a very successful meeting was held in the public hall, at a day's notice only. A resolution condemning the Irish policy of the Government, and pledging support to Mr. Gladstone, was carried unanimously. The van proceeds to Stisted to-day.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—North-westerly to north-easterly winds, moderate or fresh; fair at first, but unsettled later, probably some rain.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 2 h. 4m.
After. 2 h. 24m.

SUN Rises 6h. 11m.
,, Sets 5h. 25m.
MOON—First Qr.) 12th, 5h. 29m. Mg.

Yesterday Noon to-day

Noon to-day Yesterday

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, October 6, 1888.—Bright sunny; but cold wind.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS DULL.—FOREIGN STOCKS BETTER.—AMERICANS WEAK.

There is less activity in the short-loan market this morning, and owing to some of the dividend money being available, the rate for short loans is easier, at 3¾ to 4 per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is again quoted 4¼ to 4⅜ per cent., and there is a disposition on the part of brokers to hold out for those quotations. The market rate has not responded as it might have been expected to do to the rise in the Bank rate, and the week closes with the rate little above what it was at the beginning, notwithstanding the advance in the meantime of 1 per cent. in the Bank rate and ¾ per cent. on deposit rates. It is understood, however, that the Bank is borrowing on its securities in order to raise the open market rate, and if this be so the 5 per cent. official minimum will probably prove effective in drawing gold to this market from the Continent.

On the Stock Exchange there is continued selling by weak operators for the rise, who have been frightened by the advance in the value of money, and prices generally show a decline. Consols, however, are firmer, New Two and Threequarters per Cents. being ⅛ up. In the Home Railway market the chief selling has been of the Deferred stocks of the Southern lines, in other directions business being on an exceedingly small scale. Foreign Government Bonds have been inquired for, and the tone has improved. The changes, however, are quite insignificant. American Railroad securities are all lower, though except in one or two cases the movements are slight. Denver Preference continue to be sold on the dividend announcement. The Louisville and Nashville earnings for the fourth week of September amounted to 432,110 dols., a decrease, compared with the corresponding week last year, of 30,413 dols. Louisville shares in consequence are weak. Grand Trunk stocks and Mexican Railway issues are dull. In the Copper Mining market Rio Tinto and Mason and Barry have been rather freely offered, but Miscellaneous securities are neglected.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened weak under foreign selling; but the tone soon became bullish and, under the lead of New England, prices advanced ½ to 2. On the cessation of the demand a drooping tendency set in, which developed into a decided weakness later in the day. The closing was weak and lower, except in the case of New England.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night:—

In Home Railways.—*Received*: Lancashire and Yorkshire ½, Brighton Deferred ⅜, District and South Eastern Deferred ¼, Great Eastern, Great Western, Chatham Ordinary, North Western, Midland, and North Eastern ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*; French Four and a Half per Cents. and Greek 1881 ¼, Turkish Group 1, the 1871 and Defence ¼, Group 4 1-16, Italian ⅛, Egyptian Unified and Peruvian 1872, 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Fallen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul 1, Denver Preference ¾, the Ordinary ⅛, Norfolk and Western Preference ⅝, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ½, Illinois Central ½, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, and Northern Pacific Preference ⅜, New York Central, Erie shares, and Second Mortgage, Pennsylvania shares, and Wabash Preference ¼, Ontario, Philadelphia and Reading shares, and Union Pacific shares ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Lower*: Canada Pacific ⅜, Mexican First Preference ⅜, the Ordinary ⅛, Grand Trunk First Preference ⅛, and the Ordinary 1-16.

Mason and Barry shares are down ¼, and Rio Tinto 3-16.

The prospectus of the Farthing Letter Card Company (Limited) is issued. This company has been formed to supply postcards with a halfpenny stamp attached at one farthing each, the difference in the price being made up by means of advertisements printed round the sides of the card, and which will bring the company a good revenue. The capital of the company is £20,000 in shares of 5s. each.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—There is a fair business in Americans without changd in prices. Brazils are in good demand at steady rates. Egyptians are in good demand, and 800 bales were sold at firm prices. East Indian quiet. Sales 8,000, including 500 for speculation or export.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100	¼
New Consols 2¾	95⅝	7
Reduced 3 p. c.	99½	107
Local Loan Stock	102	
New 2½ per. Cent	91½	4½
India 3½ per Cent	104¼	¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Re.	71⅜	⅛
Egyptian Guar.	99¼	¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	113	11 xd
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100	1 xd
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110½	11
Liverpool	110	½
FORRIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2
Do. Hard Dols	71¼	¼
Do. Treasury	95	7 xd
Austrian Gold	89	9 xd
Do. Silver	87	9
Brazilian 1875	102	3
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	99	101 xd
Do. Cedulas I.	61¼	2¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1835	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92	3
Do. B.	91¼	¼
Egypt. State Dom.	101¼	¼
Do. Unified	81⅝	⅜
Do. Preference	102⅜	⅛
Do. Daira Saniah	7¾	9
French 3 p.c. Rnts	83¼	1 xd
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103½	4
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	80½	1
Hung. Gold Rents	82⅛	⅝
Italian	95¼	⅛
Mexican Convertec	39⅜	⅜
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	4¼	⅛
Do. 6 p.c.	16	¼
Portuguese	61⅛	3⅛
Russian 1873	98⅜	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c.	71¼	⅜ xd
Turkish 1854	100	2
Group 1	21⅝	5⅛
Group 2	15¼	½
Group 4	14⅜	15⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	8⅛	4½
5 p. c. Defence	95¼	6¼
5 p. c. Priority	85	2
Uruguay Unified	72¼	3¼ xd
Virginia Funded	49	1
U.S. 4½ p.c.	103¼	10½
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	111⅞	12½ xd
Great Eastern	63¼	70
Great Northern	115	17
Ditto A	101	2
Great Western	149¼	50¼
Hulland Barnsley	35¾	¼
Lanc. and York	118	20
Brighton (Ordinary)	144	5
Do. A	129⅜	30½
Chatham (Ordinary)	23¼	4
Do. Preference	102	½
North Western	164½	¾
South Western	138	9
Manchester & Sheff.	70	2
Do. A.	37⅞	⅜
Met. Consolidated	7¼	⅛
Do. Land Stock	70	1
Do. District	31⅝	¼
Midland	133¼	½
North British Pref.	74⅜	⅜
Do. Def.	53⅛	⅜
North Eastern	153⅜	⅛
North Stafford	110⅛	11½
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	111⅛	⅜
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	58¼	¾
Cen. Pacific Shar	36	¼
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	67¼	8
Denver & R. Grande	20	¼
Do. Pref.	53½	4
Illinois Shares	120	1
Lake Shore	105¾	½
Ohio & Mississipp.	25	⅛
Louis. and Nash.	61⅝	⅛
Mex. Cen. Bonds	65¼	¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13	⅛
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112	½
New York Ontario	17⅝	⅛
Erie Shares	30	¼
Do. Sec. Mort.	103⅛	4
Norfolk & West. Pre	56¼	7¼
N.Y.P.&O. 1st M.	41⅛	⅜
North. Pacific Pref	61¼	2¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	56¼	7¼
Phil. and Read. Sh	27	⅛
Union Pacific Shares	63¼	4
Wabash Preferred	28¼	¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	45	½
Grand Trunk Sh.	11 3/4	5 16
Do. First Pref.	63⅛	⅛
Do. Second Pref	41¾	8
Do. Third Pref.	27¼	⅛
Do. Guaranteed	70¼	1¼
Mexican Ordinary	44⅜	⅛
Do First Pref	122	½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	81¼	2¼
Lombardo-Venetian	6⅜	⅛
Varna 3 per cent	7⅛	⅛
Nitrate Railway	25	½
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133¼	14¼
City Bank	204½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	112⅛	¼
London and County	85¼	6⅛
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7¼
London Joint Stock	30	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	51	2
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	⅜	⅛
Mysore shares	5⅜	¼
Oregums	1⅛	⅛
Cape Copper	5¼	⅛
Namaqua	3⅛	¼
Mason and Barry	11	⅛
Rio Tinto	22⅛	½
Montana £1 shares	1 13 16	15 16
De Beers	30⅛	1⅛
Kimberley Cent	35¼	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	47¼	8¼
Do. Pref.	79¼	80½
Brazilian Submarine	13¼	⅛
Direct Unit. States	10⅛	⅛
Eastern	12¼	¼
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13¼	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅛	¼
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	195	200
London Street	13½	14¼
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17	18
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	260	5
New River, New	313	52
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal	106	7
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	243	52
Imp. Continental	211	14
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec. Lt. (£4 pd)	7⅛	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	85¼	¾
Guinness and Co.	307½	12½
Hotchkiss	10⅜	⅛
Bryant and May	13⅛	⅜
Spratt's Patent	9⅜	⅛
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	64	7
N.t. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	19	⅛
Suez Canal	87½	¼
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	42	4

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S REFORMS.

In the annual report of the Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, which has just been issued, Sir Charles Warren enumerates the following changes which he has introduced into the service during the past year :—

(*a.*) A chief constable has again been appointed to each of the four police districts, and there is now an efficient chain of responsibility between the Commissioner and the constable, which has greatly conduced to efficiency in the police force.

(*b.*) An assistant chief constable has been placed in charge of the candidates' class, now located at Kennington, and systematic instruction in police duties is now imparted to young constables.

(*c.*) An assistant chief constable has been placed in charge of the mounted branch, acting under the chief constable, and a central expense saddlery store has been established at King-street police-station ; this has greatly increased the efficiency of the mounted men.

(*d.*) An augmentation of inspectors and sergeants to the police force has enabled the Commissioner to reduce the number of hours of duty of those at the busy stations from twelve to eight hours.

(*e.*) The telegraph service has been greatly extended, and an inner and outer circle established affording alternative routes for messages.

(*f.*) The three Assistant Commissioners have had distinct duties assigned to them :—A. Administration and discipline of the whole force. B. Civil business. C. Criminal investigation.

(*g.*) The truncheon case has been abolished and truncheons are now carried in a side pocket. The pattern of truncheon has been revised, and it is now made of cocus wood.

(*h.*) Boots are a matter of great concern, and a new pattern boot, of better quality, has been approved for issue in 1888.

(*i.*) Divisional stores have been established to enable stable utensils and other such stores to be immediately issued in exchange for articles damaged or worn out ; and the principle could be extended to accoutrements and small stores with great advantage.

(*j.*) The standard of height for the admission of candidates, except in special case has been raised to 5 ft. 9 in., the examination for physique and education made much more rigid, and the limit of age for admission reduced to twenty-seven. The applications for entry are more numerous than ever.

INFANT INSURANCE AND INFANT MURDER.

The Rev. B. Waugh, hon. director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children—than whom there is no better authority in London on such a question—writes to the *Times* stating that the executive of the society named has just resolved to press upon the country and Parliament the total abolition of the present system of child insurance. It will seek to make it an admitted principle of legislation that no person having the lawful custody of a child shall have beneficiary interest in its death. It assails the system of child insurance, root and branch. Bad in principle, it is also bad in practice. The cases are not to be counted in which it fosters the vilest possibilities of parental nature and ends in the destruction of children by accidental suffocation, deliberate starvation, the bringing on of fits by improper food, the giving of fatal medicine, and exposure and beating in illness. With all these facts, says Mr. Waugh, we have had to deal. But we do not base our opposition to child insurance on the undeniable wickedness of its results, but on the surely obvious monstrousness of the principle involved in allowing a nurse in sole charge of an invalid to have a money interest in that invalid's death. Yet every father of an insured child is allowed to be in that position. Whatever ruffian he may be, he is virtually his child's nurse. When an invalid all its chances of recovery are in his hands. Its sick room may be his chamber of horrors if he pleases. It is beyond the reach of any other man, even his wife ; no magistrate or judge can hear as to what happens in it. The little invalid's bed-fellow may see the dying beaten to death there, but if under eight (with some magistrates if under ten) the Court cannot hear him. It is held that he does not understand the nature of an oath. What our society holds is that under conditions like these it is perfectly monstrous to allow one farthing of money advantage to be on the side of the little invalid's death. We have just saved seven unwanted, insured children, in every one of whose cases there was downright intent to murder, Four of the children happen to be in our shelter, 7, Harpur-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., to-day ; two are in hospitals ; one is in the country. We have just attended two inquests on insured children : in one case the third insured child on which inquests had been held in the same family, in the other the second. In all cases death from "natural causes" was the verdict.

THE REPRESSION OF IMMORALITY.

The Central Vigilance Society for the Repression of Immorality has just issued a circular, signed by the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Meath, and Sir R. Fowler, which says :—

The period of the year at which most of the elections to municipal offices take place appears to be a fitting one for asking your attention to the open provocation to immorality with which so many of our cities and towns abound. It is to the electors we must look for the use they make of the franchise in selecting those only who will manfully strive for the protection of their property and the security of their own families and the public morals.

In the metropolis and many other centres of population certain streets swarm at night with those whose life is one of shame, and the boldness with which they ply their trade is greatly on the increase. The places in which they reside or to which they resort are rapidly multiplying. The knowledge of evil is thus spread out before the young of both sexes, and the downward path rendered both easy and attractive. Public decency is outraged, and proceedings tolerated which are a disgrace to our moral character and our Christian profession.

Much, if not all, this display of profligacy it is in the power of civic, municipal, and parochial bodies to prevent. The law may and does require strengthening, but it is useless to cry out for more power while that which we have is not used ; and it is in vain to expect that it will be used unless those having authority or influence are alive to the necessity.

Our desire on the present occasion is to gain your attention to the serious nature of the evil which prevails in our midst, and to express our hope that, in seeking election to positions of local power, you will bring this matter prominently to the notice of those whom you are preparing to represent, and in so doing receive their mandate that it shall not continue.

BIRMINGHAM LADIES AND MRS. GLADSTONE.

On the forthcoming occasion of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Birmingham the Home Rule ladies of the town have decided to present Mrs. Gladstone with a fine cameo medallion of her husband. It will be purchased by subscription of half a guinea each.

RECIPROCAL MURDERS.

An exciting scene took place the other night in one of the principal streets of Dornach, a suburb of Vienna. Two young students were quietly walking down the streets, when they suddenly stopped, and, drawing revolvers, shot each other dead. It appears that the youths were intimate friends, and, being in financial difficulties, resolved to commit suicide by reciprocal murder.

THE NEW COUNTY COUNCIL AND MAIN ROADS.

Mr. George R. Strachan, surveyor to the Chelsea vestry, points out in a report published to-day a curious anomaly in the Local Government Act, so far as main roads are concerned. Such roads are, it says, to be "wholly maintained and repaired" by the County Council. But the Council may devolve such work on "the local authority" (*e.g.*, the Chelsea vestry). Now the devolution may be effected under the Act in three different ways. (1) The vestry may *claim* to keep its roads in its own hands ; (2) it may *agree* with the Council to do so ; (3) it may be *required* by the Council to do so. Mr. Strachan contends with much force that vestries ought to *claim* to keep their own roads. "For instance," he says, "the County Council might pave the roads with stone or asphalte on the ground of economy, and the local authority would suffer from the noise in the case of the stone, and it might consider itself prejudiced by the asphalte. The alterations and widenings which are perpetually taking place in local roads connected with main roads, afford opportunities for effecting better junctions with the main roads, but if the main roads are not under the control of the local authority, the county authority would have a veto upon such improvements." But the anomaly pointed out by Mr. Strachan is this—that if the vestry *claims* to keep its roads, the County Council will only contribute to the cost ; whereas, if it *agrees* or is *compelled* to do so, the Council will pay the whole cost. Mr. Ritchie should be asked whether this distinction was intentional or accidental.

A FOOLHARDY FREAK AT DOVER.

An attempt has just been made by a man at Dover to scale the cliff opposite Cornhill Coastguard Station, which is one of the highest points. When he had got about half way up the face of the cliff he found he was unable either to proceed or retrace his steps. After a time, his cries for help attracted the attention of two young men who were walking along the top of the cliff, and they went to the Coastguard Station for assistance. The Coastguardsmen threw a rope down to the man, but he was unable to reach it, and it was not until one of them had been lowered down the cliff that the man was brought to the top, after having been in this perilous position for quite two hours.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

Last night at the Islington vestry meeting Mr. Dewey, the clerk, said within the past few days he had become the recipient of quite a novel kind of "conscience money." A gentleman, whom he would only allude to as "Mr. F. H. B.," had written to him saying "he was desirous of paying his old debts as far as he could ascertain them," and adding that, "as about twenty years ago he resided in Maria-terrace, Barnsbury, he wished to know whether any and if so what amount was owing by him for poor and local rates at that time." On reference it was found that this gentleman owed £2 10*s.* 6*d.* for rates, and upon particulars of the claim being sent him he at once remitted the amount.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.—A village in the Hautes Alpes, named Chandin, is about to be deserted and struck off the ordnance map. Its inhabitants with one accord have decided to sell their holdings to the State in exchange for lands in Algeria, where they are going to form a settlement. All outdoor work ceased yesterday.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—The Belgian Royal Mail Packet *Comte de Flandre*, soon after leaving Ostend yesterday morning, with forty-one passengers and the mails, came in collision with a vessel, name unknown, and was so much damaged that she had to put back. She landed her passengers and mails at a small port near Ostend, and they were brought to Dover yesterday afternoon by another steamer. It is supposed that the unknown vessel must have been severely damaged.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT TO HULL.—The ratepayers of Hull were polled, a short time ago, on the question of establishing a free public library in the borough, and the voting resulted adversely to the scheme. Since then, Mr. Reckitt, a justice of the peace for Hull, has intimated his intention of building and establishing a free library for the eastern portion of the borough. The cost of the building, books, and endowment will amount to about ten thousand pounds.

AN ENGLISH YACHT IN THE KARA SEA.—Advices from Hammerfest, dated 19th September, state that the English yacht *Lancashire Witch*, anchored in the harbour, 17th September, having returned from a trip to Novaia Zemla. While she was in the Kara Sea she towed three Tromas sealing vessels out of the ice. She lost her steam launch, it having been crushed by the ice while an excursion was being made. Fortunately, the launch had also a Spitzbergen boat with her, and this was brought back after being dragged for twelve sea miles over packed ice.

THE ROBBERY OF THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY'S JEWELS.—Thomas Moody, watchmaker, Edinburgh, James Bartholomew, and William Scott, were charged at the Edinburgh police-court, yesterday, with stealing a quantity of jewellery, the property of the Marchioness of Londonderry. Her ladyship arrived in Edinburgh on Wednesday night, and on reaching her hotel found that her jewel-case had been stolen. Part of the property, which is valued at £2,000, was on Thursday found in the possession of Moody, the remainder being in the possession of the other two prisoners. They were remanded.

MR. GLADSTONE TO VISIT WOLVERHAMPTON.—Mr. Gladstone has consented to visit Wolverhampton prior to his appearance in Birmingham at the conference of the National Liberal Federation. He will arrive in Wolverhampton on Saturday, November 3, as the guest of the Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P. for Wednesbury, and his visit will, it is expected, extend over two or three days. Arrangements have been commenced for given him a gigantic political reception, in which all the South Staffordshire Liberal Associations will take part. The exact dates of Mr. Gladstone's speeches are not yet fixed.

ENGLISH MEMBERS AT MITCHELSTOWN.—Professor Stuart, M.P., arrived in Mitchelstown yesterday afternoon, and, accompanied by Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., made an examination of the square and the scene of the fatalities last year. He has explained that some of the statements of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons last year were made upon his authority, and that the purpose of his present visit is to verify the conclusions to which he came on the occasion of his former examination. Both gentlemen were permitted to take their observations from the window out of which the police fired.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles :—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial in Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the case of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

"THE GREAT MISSIONARY FAILURE."

What it is, and why. By Canon Isaac Taylor.

"The day had gone by," said Mr. Bevan, M.P., to the Baptist Union, "when it was necessary to justify mission work." Church missions, said the Bishop of Manchester at the Church Congress two days later, were doing "a grand work." These roseate utterances contrast somewhat curiously with the daylight of fact which Canon Isaac Taylor casts upon the subject in an article entitled "The Great Missionary Failure," in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

How long it will take to convert the World.

Canon Taylor begins by pointing out that "the terrible Malthusian theorem has to be faced." The "heathen" multiply much faster than the Christians, and "the grand work" of Christian missions does not anything like overtake even the normal annual increase of heathens. Here are some curious calculations on this point :—

The non-Christian population of Asia and Africa is upwards of 920 millions, so that the annual increase by excess of births over deaths must exceed eleven millions. Dr. Maclear, the principal of a training college for missionaries, who is perhaps the greatest living authority on the subject, estimates the annual increase of native Christians due to missionary efforts at 60,000. If this estimate is approximately correct, it would take the societies 183 years to overtake the increase of the non-Christian population in a single year. The missionary societies say we are advancing, and so we are. But in spite of our advance, instead of overtaking the work, the work is overtaking us. It is like the tortoise racing with a railway train; the longer the race continues the further the tortoise is left behind.

Canon Taylor tests Dr. Maclear's estimates by the returns of some of the societies, and finds the results even more disheartening. Thus, the Church Missionary Society, which does a third or a fourth of the whole work, increases the native Christians at the outside by 4,000 a year; "whence it would appear that it would take the society 2,750 years to overtake the additions made by birth in a single year to the non-Christian population; while if the population remained stationary, and all the converts remained steadfast, it would take more than 330,000 years to convert the world, or nearly 1,000,000 years if the relapses are taken into account."

The Cost of some Conversions.

But if the rate of conversion is painfully slow the rate of expenditure is prodigiously fast. Here are some of the curiosities of the Mission Budget which Canon Taylor has collected under this head :—

Last year in Ceylon 424 agents of the Church Missionary Society spent £11,003 15*s.* 7*d.* in making 190 adult converts out of a population of nearly three millions, but the relapses were more numerous than the converts, as there was a decrease of 143 in the native Christian adherents. In China 247 agents of the same society spent £14,875 3*s.* in making 167 converts out of a population of 382,000,000. In Northern India (Bengal, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces), 715 agents made 173 converts at a cost of £34,186 2*s.* 5*d.*

Converts as Cannibals.

It will thus be seen that converts often cost as much as £60 or £70 apiece. And, unfortunately, they would often be dear, Canon Taylor goes on to show—at nothing. He says :—

In the missions to Egypt, Persia, Palestine, and Arabia, where there are no heathen, the Church Missionary Society employs 119 agents, and has spent £23,545 4*s.* 7*d.* in the last two years. The net results are nil. In Egypt, last year, there were two "inquirers," one a negro and the other an Egyptian, but the inquiries did not lead to any further results. In Arabia a sick robber who was doctored by a missionary promised to abstain from robbing for ten days. In Palestine, the one Moslem convert of last year, a weak-minded orphan girl who required constant guidance, and for whom the prayers of all English Christians were invoked, has gone over to Rome, and is now immured in a nunnery. In the oldest of our West African possessions all the unrepentant Magdalens of the chief city are professing Christians, and the most notorious one in the place boasts that she "never missed going to church on a Communion Sunday." Three years ago, in a nominally Christian village, a quarrel broke out, and not a few were killed. The victors cooked and ate the bodies of the slain. As a punishment, the native pastor announced that they were "suspended from church privileges." Cannibalism is punished by temporary exclusion from the Holy Communion!

Why the Churches and Chapels Fail.

But Canon Taylor's article is not merely destructive, for he goes on to point out why church and chapel missions fail. What he says upon this subject may be summed up under three heads, the causes of failure being—(1) squabbles among the missionaries; (2) rivalry of the societies; (3) want of sympathy between missionaries and "heathen." Here is an instructive instance under the first of these heads :—

Mr. Squires, the local secretary of the Church Missionary Society in the Bombay Presidency, states that "one of the greatest hindrances to missionary effort" is the existence of so many Christians who do not belong to any of the Protestant societies. Strange to say, the existence of so many Christians is a great hindrance to the spread of Christianity! Mr. Squires, with his ninety-seven assistants, baptized last year thirty-six adults and ninety-two children, at a cost of £9,441 7*s.* 1*d.*, and the converts made by his society, after sixty-six years of labour, do not amount to 2,000; while the devoted Roman priests are converting, educating, and consoling thousands upon thousands, at a nominal cost, which comes, not from any wealthy society, but mainly from the converts themselves. No wonder Mr. Squires is jealous of his successful rivals.

Competition in Conversion.

As for the rivalry of the societies, it reproduces in the missionary world the scandals of competition in the commercial world. Canon Taylor says :—

Mr. Hall complains that one of his "inquirers" has been "decoyed" and baptized by a missionary of another society. "Inquirers" take advantage of this rivalry for converts, and put themselves up to auction. Mr. Bell writes that an "inquirer" to whom, pending the enquiries, he was paying a salary of £1 a month, struck for higher pay, and went off to a rival missionary to "inquire." In another case an unusually acute missionary found that one of his inquirers had been pursuing the lucrative profession of going round to mission after mission and getting repeatedly baptized. Of course, after every fresh baptism he reappears in the missionary statistics as a fresh convert.

The Fatal "Pony Carriage."

But even if this competition were put a stop to, it would be useless without greater sympathy on the part of the paid missionaries :—

It was the opinion of Bishop Steere that the success of a missionary depends on his acceptance of the outward features of the native life. The preacher's hut, his goods, his dress, his food, should be the same as those of the natives. European missionaries fail because they attempt to make Asiatics or Africans into middle-class English Philistines. Islam succeeds better than Christianity largely because it leaves the people undisturbed in all the outward circumstances of their lives. It has been well said that the teachers who would appeal successfully to Asiatics or Africans should be as unlike as possible to English rectors or dissenting ministers: efforts modelled on the pattern of an Islington district are doomed to failure. Sir W. Hunter reminds us that for the last twenty-four centuries every preacher who has appealed to the popular heart has cut himself off from the world by a solemn act, like the Great Renunciation of Buddha. He must be an ascetic, and must come forth from his solitary self-communings with a message to his fellow-men. Our missionaries have not these qualifications. He tells us that the natives regard a missionary as "a charitable Englishman who keeps an excellent cheap school, speaks the language well, preaches a European form of their old incarnations and triads, and drives out his wife and his little ones in a pony-carriage." The pony-carriage is obviously fatal to the missionaries' influence. If St. Paul, before starting on one of his missionary journeys, had required St. James and a committee at Jerusalem to guarantee him £300 a year, paid quarterly, and had provided himself with a shady bungalow, a punkah, a pony carriage, and a wife, he would not have changed the history of the world.

Why the Salvation Army Succeeds.

But it is not necessary to go back to Buddha or St. Paul for types of the ideal missionary. There are, as Canon Taylor points out, plenty of modern instances. The "Oxford Brethren" at Calcutta are one. The Salvation Army is another :—

Mr. Tucker, their leader, has given proof of his sincerity by surrendering a lucrative post in the Indian Civil Service. He heads a barefooted regiment of two hundred soldiers, who go for life, who give up everything they have, who receive no payment, but are content with a bare subsistence. They abstain from the flesh of animals, the slaughter of which is an abomination to the Hindu; they touch no alcohol; their food is a handful of rice and curry, which they beg from day to day from those to whom they minister. Like the natives they oil their bodies with colza oil, they go barefoot, with turbans to protect them from the sun, and their dress is a few yards of calico, costing about 5*s.* The whole maintenance of each missionary does not exceed 2*s.* a week, or £5 a year. Like the successful Moravian missionaries in South Africa or the West Indies, their object is to become natives, to live among the natives exactly as the natives live, simply exhibiting a nobler life and higher aims. They never argue, or discuss doctrines, or go into the "evidences" of Christianity. They exhibit the ascetic life which appeals so strongly to the Hindu. They say, "See what our religion does for us, how happy it makes us, and how it enables us to despise poverty and conquer the troubles of the world, how it makes us contented and cheerful and free from sin." The natives like the drums and the tomtoms, the lively singing, and the bright banners and the processions, and follow them in crowds, while they find the Church Missionary Society services on the Islington model dull and slow. It may not be a high ideal of religion, but it appeals to Indians, just as it appeals to the least educated classes at home.

General Gordon's Precept—and Example.

"It may not be a high ideal of religion," but it is a high ideal of missionary zeal :—

As one of the greatest of missionaries has said, the best preachers are not our words, but our lives; and our deaths, if need be, are better preachers still. We must hold up the spectacle of devoted lives to enable the people to understand the first elements of the Christian faith. General Gordon, in one of his last letters, has told us the same hard truth. Writing from Khartoum, he says, in his trenchant style: "There is not the least doubt that there is an immense virgin field for *an apostle* in these countries among the black tribes. But where will you find an apostle? A man must give up everything, understand—*everything, everything*! No half or three-quarter measure will do. He must be dead to the world, have no ties of any sort, and long for death when it may please God to take him. There are few, very few, such. And yet what a field!"

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

We have been requested to publish the following communications :—

Dear Sir,—With regard to a statement in the interview with me which appeared in your issue of Saturday last, I now learn from Messrs. Gillow and Co. that they never received our invitation circular or form of application for space, which was, however, duly sent by our secretary to them and other firms. It is only fair to Messrs. Gillow to state this, as they express every desire to further the interests of their artists and art-workmen, and would willingly have submitted to our committee specimens of their decorative furniture, with the names of all those who were concerned in the production thereof. I can only express my regret that I should have misrepresented them in any way, and hope that we may be able to offer them another opportunity of exhibiting.—I am, faithfully yours,

Walter Crane.

October 3.

Sir,—I notice in your article on the Arts and Crafts Exhibition in this week's *Pall Mall Budget* a sketch of a hanging lamp designed by me. Seeing that the actual design of my exhibit is quite as apparent as it is in the one shown beneath it in the same sketch, and bearing in mind that one of the main objects of this exhibition is to bring before the public the designers of our art products, I feel sure it must have been an oversight on your part in omitting my name as the designer of a work deemed good enough by you for illustration.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Edwin Geo. Hardy.

17, *Brunswick-gardens, W., Oct.* 4.

ELECTRICITY AND THE CONSUMPTION OF COPPER.

ONE of the circumstances taken into account by those who have been controlling the copper market for a year past has been the increased consumption of the metal by reason of an extended use of electricity. With the growth of telegraph and telephone lines, multiplication of plant for electric lighting and the transmission of power they have confidently reckoned upon an increased demand from a comparatively fresh source. It, however, becomes a question whether the consumption for electrical purposes will suffice to balance the increased production which high prices have stimulated, and also whether these high prices will not materially check the employment of electricity. In the United States, which are so much ahead of us in matters electrical, these questions are being seriously discussed, and an American contemporary has endeavoured to obtain some information on the subject from those practically engaged in the work. As might be expected, opinions differ as to the result of the higher price of copper. They all agree that the consumption has largely increased in the last two years. For instance, the representative of an electric railroad and motor company says they make a much larger number of motors, requiring a proportionately greater amount of copper wire, and they also use a large amount in overhead wires in street railway work, this part of the consumption being quite new. It is also agreed that the rise in copper has materially added to the cost of electric light plant; but then there is a divergence of opinion as to whether the higher price has adversely affected the introduction of electricity for light and power purposes. One firm maintains that it has, but others think that the business is too young yet, and is governed by too many special considerations for a variation in the price of the material to affect it adversely. At the same time, the opinion is generally held that although this new industry is not checked, and that as a matter of fact the business has grown rapidly, the increased consumption does not warrant the present price of copper. The metal can be produced and sold by existing mines at a very large profit at 12 cents per pound, and on the basis of supply and demand the price would never go higher, but the selling price fixed by the syndicate is 17 cents.

THE LATEST AUTOMATIC MACHINE.

The agent of the Automatic Selling Company, Mr. E. P. Bendix, of 51, Lady Somerset-road, N.W., called yesterday at our office with a specimen of the latest automatic machine. The invention is an American one, but it is being worked by a company of Continental wine merchants, who propose to supply it to their customers free of charge. By inserting a coin in the usual way, a glass of wine or spirit, according as the machine is charged, can be obtained. The specimen we saw had a capacity equal to forty glasses of cognac, but they vary in size. The grievance of the public which we recently ventilated that these machines continue to receive pennies after being emptied is here obviated by a simple mechanical contrivance. If the well is empty, or the mechanism gets out of order, the button refuses to move, and the slit is closed. The coin adapted for the foreign machines is half-a-franc, and for the English it will be either a threepenny-piece or a sixpence. They have been exhibited at the Brussels Exhibition, and are also in operation in Cologne and various parts of Switzerland. Where there are no licensing laws they can be set up at the railway stations, but in this country they will be confined to licensed saloons and clubs. As a check upon the takings at public-house bars they may also gain favour. They are very handsome in design, and would make an effective centrepiece on a table.

A FORECAST OF THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

IN the current number of the *Westminster Review* (which reached us too late to be included in our notice of the other magazines) there is an interesting "Forecast of the Next General Election." The writer is a little too confident in thinking that the precise figures of the Liberal majority, which he puts at 64, can be deduced by "a simple application of the rule of three sum." But the following table which he compiles is at any rate instructive :—

	Conservatives and Unionist Liberals.		Gladstonians.	
Majorities under 50	14	seats	7	seats
Majorities over 50 and under 100	8	,,	7	,,
,, ,, 100 ,, ,, 200	18	,,	18	,,
,, ,, 200 ,, ,, 300	21	,,	8	,,
,, ,, 300 ,, ,, 400	18	,,	9	,,
,, ,, 400 ,, ,, 500	19	,,	10	,,
,, ,, 500 ,, ,, 600	20	,,	6	,,
,, ,, 600 ,, ,, 700	13	,,	5	,,
,, ,, 700 ,, ,, 800	21	,,	9	,,
,, ,, 800 ,, ,, 900	11	,,	11	,,
,, ,, 900 ,, ,, 1,000	13	,,	9	,,
,, ,, 1,000 ,, ,, 1,100	13	,,	3	,,
,, ,, 1,000 ,, ,, 1,200	7	,,	9	,,
	196		111	
Majorities over 1,200 and under 1,300	10	seats	5	seats
,, ,, 1,300 ,, ,, 1,400	6	,,	6	,,
,, ,, 1,400 ,, ,, 1,500	6	,,	9	,,
,, ,, 1,500 ,, ,, 2,000	17	,,	11	,,
,, ,, 2,000 ,, ,, 3,000	10	,,	14	,,
,, ,, 3,000 ,, ,, 4,000	6	,,	4	,,
,, ,, 4,000 ,, ,, 5,000	1	,,	3	,,
	56		52	

Now, it is clear, both from the size of the present constituences and from the actual results of recent by-elections, that no majority under 1,200 is secure; and since the Coercionists hold on this insecure tenure 85 more seats than the Liberals, it is clear that the latter stand to win.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,
THE ARMADA:
MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 1.30.

Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Lorraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-DAY at 2, and TO-NIGHT at 8.45,
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as
THE BARON CHEVRIAL, in
A PARISIAN ROMANCE.

Play in Five Acts, by Mons. OCTAVE FEUILLET. Preceded at 7.45 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act, by Mr. RICHARD DAVEY. Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.

Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In response to the continued and great demand for DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE the following programme is arranged for next week:—

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE
Preceded at 8 o'clock by LESBIA.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2, A PARISIAN ROMANCE.—LYCEUM.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 166th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, and Miss Vane.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 71st Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 204th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE." A great success.
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.15, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard. Miss Sophie Eyre as She. At 7.45, THE SPOTTED LION, a Farce, by W. Sapte, jun. MATINEES TO-DAY (Saturday), NEXT WEDNESDAY, and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Manager, Mr. EUGENE C. STAFFORD.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINEE of MAMMA SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (744th Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madne. Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Auguste Van Biene. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Bene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

This Theatre, re-decorated, upholstered, and renovated throughout, and entirely lighted by electricity, OPEN for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. Last Eight Nights. THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Admission, 1s. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Mdme Rose Hersee, Miss Fanny Joyce, Mdme. Antoinette Sterling, and Mr. Charles Banks. Mr. Carodus (Solo Violin). Prices of admission, 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open 7.0.
NOTE.—MONDAY NEXT. Vocalists:—Mdme. Agnes Larkcom, Mdme. Belle Cole, and Mr. Watkin Mills.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-DAY, at 2.30 and at 8.20, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.

SIR RICHARD CHOLMONDELEY (Lieutenant of the Tower)	MR. WALLACE BROWNLOW.
COLONEL FAIRFAX (under sentence of death)	MR. COURTICE POUNDS.
SERGEANT MERYLL (of the Yeomen of the Guard)	MR. RICHARD TEMPLE.
LEONARD MERYLL (his Son)	MR. W. R. SHIRLEY.
JACK POINT (a Strolling Jester)	MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.
WILFRED SHADBOLT (Head Jailer and Assistant Tormentor)	MR. W. H. DENNY.
THE HEADSMAN	MR. RICHARDS.
ELSIE MAYNARD (a Strolling Singer)	MISS GERALDINE ULMAR.
PHOEBE MERYLL (Sergeant Meryll's Daughter)	MISS JESSIE BOND.
DAME CARRUTHERS (Housekeeper to the Tower)	MISS ROSINA BRANDRAM.
KATE (her Niece)	MISS ROSE HERVEY.

Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE.
Musical Director, Mr. F. CELLIER. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success. OPEN 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

FOUR MILITARY BANDS.

THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
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THE HORSE SHOW.
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THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
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IRISH MINSTRELS AT 3 AND 8 DAILY.
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The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
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NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS and SORRENTO SINGERS DAILY.

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VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY.—The most marvellous programme of modern times. Always something New, Startling, and Sensational. BALDWIN'S INTREPID AND DARING PERFORMANCE. Pain's representation of the DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII and GRAND DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS every Thursday and Saturday. This Palace is now undoubtedly the most popular place of amusement in England.

ART GALLERY.

THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-ST., ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.
WALTER CRANE, President. ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT ADMIXTURE.
Society says:—"THE QUEEN invariably has a cup of Schweitzer's Cocoatina brought to her bedside at 7.30, and two hours later she quaffs the same beverage at the breakfast table."
COCOATINA.
Retailed in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Tins at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

NOTICE.

In next Monday's PALL MALL GAZETTE will appear the first instalment of a new story of London theatrical life, entitled "A DRAMATIC DISAPPEARANCE." Although it is full of incident, this new story will be found to differ entirely in character from those which have preceded it in the PALL MALL GAZETTE and BUDGET.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S LEGAL EXPENSES.

The following subscriptions have been received by the treasurer since our last publication:—

From Melbourne	£100	0	0
C. A. J. and F. W. B.	50	0	0
Per Mr. Bradlaugh, collected at Hastings by A. King	39	7	6
Per Mr. Bradlaugh	16	5	4
G. Newnes, Esq., M.P.	10	0	0
Per J. Taylor, proceeds of concert, Westminster Branch N. S. S.	5	0	0
Per S. Taylor, Ashton-under-Lyne	3	6	0
Kilburn Liberal Club, per J. E. Baxter	2	13	6
Per James Rowney	2	11	0
St. Pancras Reform Club	2	1	0
Per L. Scott and W. Hawick	1	1	9
Collected by R. Webb	1	0	6

W. J. Woillaume, 5s.; A few Admirers in Enfield Machine Gun Department, 11s.; E. G. and two friends, 3s.; Tom Walker, 2s.; Jno. Whitton, 2s.; J. C. B., 2s.

Total £2,119 12 1

The £11 1s. acknowledged from the Buxton Liberal Club should have been acknowledged from *Beeston* Liberal Club.

PREACHERS AT THE LONDON CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Prebendary Hodson, 11; Archdeacon of London, 3.15; Rev. W. J. S. Simpson, 7.
Westminster Abbey—Rev. E. Price, 10
Chapel Royal, Savoy—Rev. H. White, 11.30; Rev. W. P. Pearce, 7.
Foundling Chapel—Rev. Dr. Momerie, 11.
St. Margaret's, Westminster—Canon Farrar, 11 and 7.
Curzon Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. A. D. J. Robinson, 11.30 and 6.30.
St. Andrew's, Ashley-place—Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, 11 and 7.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street—Rev. E. C. Hawkins, 11 and 7.
St. George's, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap—Rev. W. H. Wilkins, 11.15 and 7.
St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street—Rev. Dr. Gray, 11.15, 4, and 6.30.
St. Paul's, Kilburn-square—Rev. Dr. Bonavia Hunt, 11, 3.30; Rev. C. H. Edwards, 7.
Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. T. Shore, 11.30.
All Hallows, Upper Thames-street—Rev. T. Moore, 11 and 7.
St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate—Rev. R. H. Hadden, 11; Rev. E. Collett, 6.30.
St. James's, Westmoreland-street, W.—Rev. H. R. Haweis, 11 and 7.
St. Marylebone Church—Rev. F. J. Jomini, 11; Canon Barker, 7.
St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside—Rev. E. B. Firth, 11; Rev. W. J. Watson, 6.30.
St. Philip's, Regent-street, Waterloo-place—Rev. H. Jones, 11.15; Rev. J. Gamble, 7.
Christ Church, Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood—Bishop Richardson, 11; Rev. Arthur Poulton, 7.
Christ Church, West Kensington Park—Rev. Arthur Poulton, 11; Bishop Richardson, 7.
St. Bartholomew's, Moorfields—Rev. Blomfield Jackson, 11 and 7.
Pro-Cathedral, Kensington—Monsignor Moore, 11; Rev. M. Fanning, 7.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand), Athenæum Hall (pro tem.), 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur E. Neel, 11 and 7. (Services in French.)
French Protestant Evangelical Church, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater—Pasteur du Pontet de la Harpe, 11 and 7.
Farm-street, Berkeley-square—Father Hayes, 11; Father Gavin, 4.
French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy, Bloomsbury-street—Rev. E. Davidson, 11 and 3.

BAPTIST.

Bloomsbury-street—Rev. James Baillie, 11 and 7.
Borough-road, Southwark—Rev. G. W. McCree, 11 and 6.30.
Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road—Rev. John Creer, 11 and 6.30.
Camden-road—Rev. George Hawker, 11 and 7.
East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, E.—Rev. Archibald G. Brown, 11 and 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, 11 and 6.30.
New Park-road, Brixton-hill—Rev. W. H. M'Mechan, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. F. B. Meyer, 11 and 7.
Upper Holloway—Rev. J. R. Wood, 11 and 7.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Arundel-square, Barnsbury—Rev. H. Elwyn Thomas, 11 and 6.30.
Balham—Rev. H. J. Bevis, 11 and 7.
Barbican Chapel, New North-road—Rev. Ira Boseley, 11 and 6.30.
Bethnal Green-road—Rev. W. Cuff, 11; Rev. Dr. Pulsford, 6.30.
Bishopsgate Chapel—Rev. T. Grear, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton—Rev. J. F. Stevenson, 11 and 6.30.
City-road—Rev. George Thompson, 11 and 6.30.
City Temple—Rev. Dr. J. Parker, 11 and 7.
Clapham—Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, 11 and 7.
Claremont, Pentonville-road—Rev. W. Whittley, 11 and, 6.30.
Craven Chapel, Foubert's-place, Regent-street—Rev. Arthur Hall, 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel—Rev. A. Rowland, 11 and 6.30.
Dalston, Middleton-road—Rev. W. Justin Evans, 11 and 6.30.
Eccleston-square, Belgrave-road, S.W.—Rev. Dr. Hiles Hitchens, 11 and 7.
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street—Rev. A. H. Storrow, 11 and 6.30.
Fetter-lane Chapel—Rev. T. Davies, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Park Chapel, Seven Sisters-road—Rev. T. Eynon Davies, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Chapel, Finsbury-circus—Rev. T. Kench, 11 and 6.30.
Fulham Chapel, Dawes-road, Walham-green—Rev. Jonathan Calvert, 11 and 6.30.
Gospel Oak, Southampton-road, N.W.—Rev Henry Le Pla, 11 and 7.
Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. Henry Simon, 11 and 7.
Harley-street, Bow-road, E.—W. Evans Hurndall, 11; Rev. R. Balgarnie, 7.
Highbury-quadrant, Highbury New Park—Rev. S. Pearson, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate—Rev. J. M. Gibbon, 11 and 6.30.
Holloway Chapel, Camden-road—Rev. Mark Wilks, 11; Rev. R. Willifer, 6.30.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. C. S. Horne, 11 and 7.
King's Weigh House Chapel, Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel—Rev. A. Sandison, 11 and 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington Park—Rev. A. Scott, 11 and 6.30.
Notting-hill, Kensington Park-road—Rev. W. Roberts, 11 and 7.
Paddington, Marylebone-road—Rev. G. Douglas Macgregor, 11 and 7.
Tolmer's-square, N.W.—Rev. F. Hastings, 11 and 7.
Union Chapel, Islington—Rev. Dr. Allon, 11 and 6.30; Service of Praise, 3.30.
West Kensington, Castletown-road—Rev. F. G. Gasquoyne, 11 and 7.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. H. D. Hunter, 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.

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City-road—Rev. F. J. Murrell, 10.45; Rev. W. G. Pascoe, 6.30.
Great Queen-street—Rev. C. Dawe, 11; Rev. G. Kenyon, 6.30.
Liverpool-road, Islington—Rev. A. Dyson, 11; Service of Praise, 3; Rev. Mark Guy Pearse 6.30.
New Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road (Primitive)—Rev. Dr. S. Antliff, 11 and 6.30; Rev. R. Robinson, 3.
Wesleyan West Central Mission, St. James's Hall—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11; Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, 3.30 and 7.
Bayswater, Denbigh-road—Rev. J. Olphert, 11; Rev. G. E. Scott, 6.30.

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Crouch-hill, N.—Rev. J. B. Meharry, 11 and 6.30.
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Marylebone, Upper George-street, Bryanston square—Rev. Professor Elmslie, 11; Rev. E. H. E. Franks, 7.
Regent's-square.—Rev. Principal Dykes, 11.
St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Belgravia—Rev. Dr. Macleod, 11; Rev. J. N. Stuart, 7.

OTHER SERVICES AND ADDRESSES.

Christ Church, Westminster-road—Rev. Newman Hall, 11 and 6.30.
Edinburgh Castle, Limehouse, E.—Rev. W. J. Mayers, 11 and 7; Rev. H. Bright, 3.
Exeter Hall, Strand—Mr. E. J. Kennedy (men only), 3.45 and (public) 7.30
Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, E.—Major General Anderson, 11 and 6.45.
Gresham Hall, Brixton—Rev. R. Macmillan, 11 and 7.
Little Portland-street Chapel (Unitarian), near Oxford-circus—Rev. J. E. Carpenter, 11.15; Rev. P. H. Wicksteed, 7.
Rotherhithe Free Church, Deptford Lower-road—Mr. S. Golding, 11 and 6.30.
The Theistic Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly—Rev. C. Voysey, 11 and 7.
West London Tabernacle, St. James's-square, Notting-hill—Dr. W. T. Moore, 11 and 6.30; Rev. T. R. Hodkinson, 3.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

South-place Institute, Finsbury—Dr. Stanton Coit, on "Why Ethics instead of Religion?" 11.15; Dadabhai Naoroji, on "The Parsee Religion," 4.
Progressive Association, The Hall, 81, Pentonville-road—Mr. C. A. V. Conybeare, M.P., on "Religion and Politics," 7.
Star Radical Club, Railton-road, Herne-hill—A Lecture by Mr. G. S. Roberts, 11.30.
The Socialist League, Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith—Miss Clementina Black, on "Low Wages," 8.
Positivist Society, Newton Hall, Fetter-lane—Mr. Frederic Harrison's Opening Address, 8.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue :—

ALLEN, GRANT. "The White Man's Foot." (Hatchards.) [A story of adventure in one volume, reprinted from *Atalanta*. Pp. 216. Illustrations.]

ALLEN, GRANT. "This Mortal Coil." (Chatto and Windus.) [A novel in three volumes.]

BALLANTYNE, R. M. "Blue Lights; or, Hot Work in the Soudan." (James Nisbet and Co.) ["A Tale of soldier life in several of its phases." Pp. 425. Illustrations.]

BATES, FANNY B. (Editor.) "Between the Lights: Thoughts for the Quiet Hour." (Burnet and Co.) [This volume—which contains a piece of poetry and a piece of prose for every day of the year—ought to prove attractive and helpful. The passages are on the whole selected with judgment. Pp. 436.]

DAVENPORT-ADAMS, W. H. "The Makers of British India." (John Hogg). [A popular history, extending from 1600 to 1887. Pp. 478, map, illustrations and appendix.]

DAYNE, J. BELFORD. "Tribute to Satan." (Blackwood.) [A novel in one volume. Pp. 249, cloth.]

EVANS, FREDERICK W. "Autobiography of a Shaker, and the Revelation of the Apocalypse." (Glasgow: United Publishing Co.) [A new and enlarged edition, with a portrait of Elder Evans. Pp. 271, cloth.]

FOTHERGILL, JESSIE. "From Moor Isles: a Love Story." (Bentley.) [A novel in three volumes.]

GILLIAT, The Rev. E., M.A. "John Standish; or, the Harrowing of London." (Seeley and Co.) [A story of the times of Langland and Chaucer. Pp. 380, illustrations.]

HOLDSWORTH, W.A. "The Local Government Act, 1888." (Routledge.) [This is a less ambitious handbook. An introduction sets forth the main provisions of the Act: the Act itself follows; and the County Electors Act is reprinted in an Appendix. [Pp. 320, cloth.]

HOPE, ASCOT R. "Romance of the Mountains." (John Hogg.) [A compilation of mountain myths, stories of bandits and brigands, mountain warfare, the hunters of the mountains, &c., &c. Pp. 376, illustrations.]

KINGSLEY, CHARLES. "Westward Ho!" (Macmillan.)

MARSHALL, EMMA. "Houses on Wheels: a Story for Children." (Nisbet. 5s.)

MRS. DE SALIS. "Dressed Game and Poultry à la Mode." (Longmans. 1s. 6d.) [The latest volume of a series which discusses all kinds of dishes *à la mode*. Pp. 80.]

NEWMAN, F. W. "Reminiscences of Two Wars and Two Exiles." (Kegan Paul. 3s. 6d.) [The two exiles are Kossuth and Pulszky: the two wars, the Crimean and the Franco-Austrian. Pp. 132, cloth.]

PALEY, F.A., LL.D. "Fragments of the Greek Comic Poets." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [The Greek is printed on one page, and a rendering in English verse on that opposite. Pp. 145.]

"POE'S POETICAL WORK, &c., &c." (Warne. 2s.) [A volume of the "Chandos Classics." Contains the complete poetical works and essays on poetry of Edgar Allen Poe; together with his narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym. Edited, with memoir, by John H. Ingram. Pp. 384, cloth.]

REES, W. L. "From Poverty to Plenty; or, The Labour Question Solved." (Wyman and Sons.) [Pp. 474, cloth. 5s.]

WRIGHT, G. H. BATESON, M.A. "A School Arithmetic." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [A work written originally for Chinese pupils, rich in examples and in exercises, the solutions of which are appended. Pp. 272.]

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Branches and Agencies in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.
The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells bills of exchange, issues letters of credit and circular notes, and transacts banking and agency business in connection with the East, on terms to be had on application.
No. 65, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1836.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £7,415,918
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The magnitude of the Company's business enables it to accept insurances on the most favourable terms.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—All descriptions of Life Insurance and Annuities at moderate rates. Participating Policies, under new tables, payable at fixed age or previous death.
The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per annum on sums assured in the new participating class has been declared at each valuation.
THE NEW CONDITIONS of ASSURANCE give increased facilities for Residence, Travel, and Occupation.—Maintaining Policies in force.—Reviving Lapsed Policies.—Prompt payment of claims.
OFFICES: Liverpool, London, Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Birmingham, and Newcastle.
Fire Renewal Premiums falling due at Michaelmas should be paid within 15 days therefrom.
Applications for Agencies invited.
LONDON OFFICES:
Cornhill and Charing-cross.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ASSETS exceed £4,000,000
Head Office—ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
THOMAS G. ACKLAND, F.I.A., F.S.S., Actuary.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797.
HEAD OFFICES.—Surrey-street, Norwich.
London Offices { 50, Fleet-street, E.C., and 18, Royal Exchange, E.C.
AMOUNT INSURED £250,000,000
CLAIMS PAID..... £7,000,000
Agents wanted in Metropolitan District. Applications to be made to either of the above London Offices. C. E. BIGNOLD, Secretary.
Norwich, Sept. 29, 1888.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1887).
Fire Premiums £607,000 | Life Premiums £197,000
Interest..... £143,000
Accumulated Funds £3,421,000

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
AND
57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,
27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Provide against them by Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman
Annual Income, £248,000.
Invested Capital and Reserve Fund, £275,000.
Compensation Paid for 126,000 Accidents, £2,500,000.
Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims. West-end Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C. Head Office:—64, Cornhill, London, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.
THE CANTAREIRA WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL.
(A COMPANHIA CANTAREIRA E ESGOTOS DA CIDADE DE SAO PAULO.)
DIRECTORS.
Dr. Rafael Aguiar Paes de Barros (President).
Colonel Antonio Proost Rodovalho.
Major Domingos Sertorio.

ISSUE of £350,000 FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS (Second Series) of the Cantareira Water Supply and Drainage Company of the City of Sao Paulo.
PRICE OF ISSUE 90 PER CENT.
Payable by Instalments as under:—
Both principal and interest, as set forth in the Bonds, are secured by a Deed of Hypothecation of the entire property and net revenues of the Company, subject only to the charge for interest and redemption of the outstanding First Debenture Bonds issued by the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited) in 1881, now amounting to £112,800, and repayable by July 1, 1903, when the present second series will become a first charge on the whole of the Company's property and revenues.
The interest is payable in London half-yearly by coupons on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, the first coupon for six months' interest being payable on the 1st of April, 1889.
The principal is redeemable in London at par within thirty-two years by annual drawings, commencing in 1898, according to the table annexed to the bonds.
THE ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED) is prepared to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above Debenture Bonds at the price of 90 per cent.

Payable	£5 per Cent.	on Application.
	,,	,, Allotment.
20	,,	,, 13th November, 1888.
20	,,	,, 15th December ,,
25	,,	,, 15th January, 1889.
£90	,,	,,

Payment may be made in full on allotment, or at the dates of any of the above instalments, under discount of 3½ per cent. per annum.

The Cantareira Water Supply and Drainage Company of the City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, was founded on the 25th June, 1877, for the purpose of purchasing and working certain concessions for the supply of water to, and the drainage of, the City of Sao Paulo, granted by the Provincial Government of that Province, under contracts dated respectively the 9th October, 1875, and the 7th April, 1887, and the Company was duly organized and its statutes approved by decree of the Imperial Government of Brazil (No. 6,833), bearing date 30th January, 1878.
The share capital of the Company is Rs. 5,000,000$, equal, at 27d. the par of exchange, to £562,500, divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 200$—
Comprising 18,514 Ordinary Shares,
and 6,486 Preference Shares, of which 933 had not yet been issued.
The Capital of the Company paid-up is Rs. 2,072,700$, or, at 27d., £233,181.
Being 10 per cent. on 18,514 Ordinary Shares,
and 20 per cent. on 5,523 Preference Shares,
so that the Company possesses an uncalled subscribed capital of Rs. 2,736,680$, equal to £307,876, as an additional security for the debentures now offered.
The object of the present issue of the Second Series of Debenture Bonds is to pay off a Temporary Loan recently raised in Rio de Janeiro for the redemption of £200,000 of Second Mortgage 7% per Cent. Sterling Bonds, and to liquidate a debt to the Bank of Brazil (thus effecting a considerable saving in the rate of interest), and further, for the extension of the works in the new districts of Campos Elysios, Bom Retiro, and Braz by which the revenue of the Company will be considerably augmented.
The City of Sao Paulo is the capital of the province of that name, undoubtedly by far the richest and most prosperous province in the Brazilian Empire; the city has rapidly increased in extent and prosperity during the past ten years, and has every appearance of continuing to do so. In 1878, the date of the formation of the Company, the population was reported as 25,000, and the number of houses as about 3,000. In 1887 the population was reported as 50,000, and the number of houses as 9,000. Of these houses 6,900 are within the Company's water and drainage system, 4,792 have drainage connection, and 3,915 are supplied with water. It is a well recognized fact that the reservoirs and works of the Company have been most substantially constructed, and the supply of water is both good and abundant. It is estimated that at least 700 more houses will be brought into connection with the Company during the current year.
The following table, extracted from the last Report of the Company, shows how rapidly the revenue has gone on increasing since 1883 (when full operations commenced):—

TABLE.

Year.	Receipts.		
	Water.	Drainage.	Sundries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	48,678$120	135,407$100	979$970
1885	91,625$950	144,488$000	7,295$200
1886	103,043$500	149,381$000	15,070$890
1887	154,911$250	160,345$000	17,419$247

Year.	Total Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Income.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	185,065$190	41,399$210	143,665$980
1885	243,398$290	47,055$040	196,343$250
1886	273,495$390	51,703$645	221,786$745
1887	332,095$587	64,730$761	267,964$826

It will be seen that the net income during 1887 amounted to Rs. 267,964$826, or nearly double that of 1884, whilst for the first six months of the present year, according to data furnished by the Company, the net income amounted to Rs. 160,139$000, which, at 26½d., is equal to an annual income of £35,364

The annual amount required for the service of the First Debenture Bonds is about..	£10,200	
And for the service of the present issue, during the first ten years.....	£17,500	
		£27,700
The existing works leave, therefore, a surplus of		£7,664

without calculating the revenue which will accrue from the extensions to be effected with part of the proceeds of this Loan.
After the redemption, in 1903, of the First Series of Debenture Bonds, of which there are now only £112,800 outstanding, the Bonds of the present issue will become a first charge on the whole undertaking, revenues, rights, and properties of the Company.
Applications for the Debenture Bonds on the annexed form, accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent., must be sent to the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited), 2A, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.
In case of no allotment, the deposit will be returned in full.
When a less number of bonds is allotted than are applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applied, in whole or in part, as the case may be, to the payment of the amount due on the allotment.
In default of payment of the respective instalments at their due dates, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.
Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued against allotment letters, to be afterwards exchanged for the bonds when ready, of which due notice will be given.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro Limited, 2A, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., and of Messrs. Hichens, Harrison, and Co., Brokers, of 41, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be OPENED on THURSDAY, 4th instant, and CLOSED on or before MONDAY, the 8th idem.
London, 3rd October, 1888.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
THE CANTAREIRA WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL. (A Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos da Cidade de Sao Paulo.)
Issue of £350,000 sterling Five per Cent. Debenture Bonds (Second Series).
To the Directors of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited), 2A, Moorgate-street, London.
Gentlemen,—request that you will allot to £ say Pounds nominal Capital of the above Loan, on which I enclose the required deposit of Five per Cent., or £ , and agree to accept that amount or any less sum that may be allotted to and to pay the further sums due in respect of such allotment, according to the conditions of your prospectus, dated 3rd October, 1888.
Signature.....
Name in full .....
Address .....
Date.....

Estab'lished 1868
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET.
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
Reserve Fund—SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

CHARMING SEMI-DETACHED VILLA. Rent £45. Newly decorated; three reception, five bedrooms, bathroom (hot and cold), Conservatory; no basement.—Apply Manager, Stukeley-park Estate Office, 17A, Hilton-terrace, Fulham-road, S.W.

TRIBUTE TO SATAN.
By J. BELFORD DAYNE, Author of "In the Name of the Tzar." Crown 8vo, price 2s. 6d.
WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

POSITIVIST SOCIETY, NEWTON HALL, FETTER-LANE, E.C.
The SUNDAY EVENING DISCOURSES will be resumed TO-MORROW at 8 P.M., when Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON will give the OPENING ADDRESS.
An ELEMENTARY CLASS for reading Comte's "General View of Positivism" will be commenced on WEDNESDAY next, at 8 P.M., under the direction of Mr. S. H. SWINNY.
All meetings and classes are FREE.

ITALIAN CHURCH, HATTON-GARDEN, E.C.—TO-MORROW (Sunday), SOLEMN HIGH MASS, 11.15 A.M. GRAND SPECIAL SERVICE 7 P.M.

THE Rev. HUGH PRICE HUGHES will resume To-morrow, at 3.30 P.M., his SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONFERENCE at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Subject for To-morrow, "The Education Question from the Christian Point of View."

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.—PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c. write to the Secretary and Superintendent, Mrs. McDONALD.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (Free). Founded 1851. BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W. No letters of recommendation needed. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are URGENTLY SOLICITED. The reliable income is about £3,000 a year less than the ordinary expenditure.
BANKERS—Messrs. COUTTS & Co., Strand, W.C.
W. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

15 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS
AND
A HALFPENNY STAMPED POST CARD FOR A FARTHING.

The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., writes:— Under date September 21st, 1888.

"I shall watch your experiment with interest, and I shall be glad if it operate as a corrective of the extravagant price now charged to the Government for Post Cards, since in that case it must extend the consumption, and thus enlarge the Revenue. I should be glad to have a few specimens."

THE
FARTHING LETTER CARD COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Share Capital £20,000, in 80,000 Shares of 5s. each.

Payable—1s. on Application, 1s. on Allotment, and the Balance in Calls of 1s. each, at intervals of one month; or the whole may be Paid up on allotment, Dividends being paid on the amount paid up.

DIRECTORS.

G. E. BORN, Esq., Port Hall, Brighton.
T. H. NORTH, Esq. (Shelley and Co.), 5, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
GEORGE SALMON, Esq., 16, Great Marlborough-street, W.

BANKERS.—The London & General Bank, Ld., 20, Budge-row, Cannon-st., E.C.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. GRAHAM & CHATER, 5, Waterloo-pl., Pall-mall, S.W.
SECRETARY and OFFICES (pro tem.)
Mr. A. HARLOW, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; and 5, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The idea of selling a halfpenny stamped post card for a farthing, has now been worked steadily for some months past, until the business has assumed dimensions which are thought to justify the formation of a public company to further develop the invention.

Agents for the sale of the cards have been appointed in leading centres of commerce. The sale of post cards in the United Kingdom reached last year a total of 189,000,000.

By means of the advertisements placed round the card, for which Royal Letters Patent have been granted, as per the specimen sent with the Prospectus, it is possible to sell the stout card, stamped with a halfpenny stamp ready for use, for one farthing, and yet make a handsome profit.

The cards are printed in series of 100,000, and an advertiser who has an extensive use for cards can, by buying 15,000, have his advertisements on 100,000 for nothing, as the saving in the price of the cards more than pays for the cost of the advertisement.

The business will be taken over as from the 1st October, and an agreement has been entered into with Messrs. Shelley and Co., Advertising Contractors, of 5, Leadenhall-street, E.C., for letting all the advertising spaces on the cards, they agreeing to take a minimum number of 100,000 cards a week for three years from the 15th of October, 1888, subject to a penalty. The amount receivable under this contract and from the sale of the cards will be sufficient to pay 15 per cent. dividends on the whole of the capital from the first. A copy of this agreement can be seen at the Company's offices.

THIS is a fac-simile as to size of post card. The spaces round the card will be let for advertisements by Messrs. SHELLEY & Co., Advertisement Contractors, 5, Leadenhall Street. E.C.

The consideration to be paid for the patent, goodwill, and other assets connected with the business is 100 founders' shares, carrying half the profits after 20 per cent. has been paid on the ordinary shares, and the sum of £15,000, payable as to £3,000 in cash, and the balance in cash or shares at the option of the Directors.

The Directors have allowed for £4,975 for working capital.

The Shareholders will be asked to assemble for their Statutory Meeting as early as possible after allotment, for the purpose of appointing an Auditor, one of whose duties it will be to check and certify the number of post cards stamped and issued by the Post Office authorities on behalf of the Company.

The Contracts which have been entered into can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company, and are fully set out in the Prospectus, copies of which, together with forms of application for Shares, can be obtained of the Bankers, or from the Secretary. Prospectuses forwarded post free.

The QUEEN and the TYPEWRITER.

During the recent Royal Visit to the Glasgow Exhibition, her Majesty evinced considerable interest in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, as exhibited by the Proprietors and Manufacturers, *Messrs. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS, and BENEDICT, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.* Her Majesty and most of the Royal suite honoured the operator by having special slips written on the machine for their benefit, which they carried away as souvenirs.

At the recent speed contest for the championship of the world the Gold Medal was awarded to Miss Orr, who wrote on the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER 987 words (exclusive of errors) in ten minutes, an average of about 99 words per minute. For full particulars of the Remington Standard Typewriter, THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, Address,

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS, & BENEDICT, 100, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

In consequence of Imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS beg to draw attention to the fact that each Bottle of the Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Bears the Autograph Signature of—

Lea and Perrins.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

PEPPER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

The Safest Antibilious Medicine.

A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury, for Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia.

Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

Sulpholine Lotion

FOR CLEARING THE SKIN.

In a few days Spots, Blemishes, Blotches, entirely fade away. Beautifully fragrant. Perfectly harmless. It renders the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy.

Bottles 2s. 9d. *Sold everywhere.*

SHORTHAND.

Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. Inspect (free) our list of vacancies. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Country boarders received. A chartered accountant gives practical training in book-keeping. Prospectus post free.

THE
Pall Mall Budget

Of THURSDAY, October 4,

CONTAINS

A Full and Accurate Translation

OF THE

PRIVATE AND SUPPRESSED DIARY

OF THE LATE

EMPEROR FREDERICK.

ARTS AND CRAFTS: A Chat About the New Exhibition. With Illustrations.
LOVELY LLANGOLLEN. With Illustrations.
SILHOUETTES OF OUR DIPLOMATISTS. With Portraits.
AT HOME IN JAPAN. With Illustrations.
AN AUTHENTIC APPARITION OF SATAN.
WITH THE MONKS OF ST. BERNARD.
MR. PARNELL AT HOME.

CARTOON: The Sleeping Home Secretary.

PRICE FOURPENCE. POST FREE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY.

Offices: 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Now ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 64.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for OCTOBER,

containing, among other articles of interest, "FRENCH JANET," Chaps. 4-6. "THE GREAT AMERICAN LANGUAGE." "THE PHANTOM PIQUET." "A COACH DRIVE AT THE LAKES." Part II. "SKETCHES OF INDIAN LIFE," and "A LIFE'S MORNING," by the Author of "Demos," "Thyrza," &c., Chaps. 19 and 20.

London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

Printed and Published by Richard Lambert, at the Office, 2 Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—Saturday, October 6, 1888.